



# **NATIONAL REPUBLIC**

**A Monthly Magazine of  
Fundamental Americanism**

**MARCH, 1959**

## ***Features In This Issue***

**Is Foreign Aid Building Socialism?** page 1

**Speak Up For Freedom** . . . . . page 7

**Why Do We Give In To Defeatism?** page 17

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."  
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

Published every month by  
**NATIONAL REPUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.**  
Editorial and Business Office: 511 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Branch Office: 605 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J. Price: 30 cents per copy, \$3.50 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, July 6, 1918, at the Post Office at Wash., D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

**WALTER S. STEELE**  
Editor and General Manager  
**HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER**  
Counsel

Vol. XLVI MARCH—1959 No. 11

(National Republic is microfilmed annually. Available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

## CONTENTS

	Page
Is Foreign Aid Building Socialism? .....	1
By Richard Whalen	
Constitutional Solvency Vital .....	3
By Hon. Joseph L. Call	
Conservatives Can Win In 1960 .....	5
By Dr. Dan W. Gilbert	
Speak Up For Freedom .....	7
By Hon. B. Carroll Reece	
Enemy Within Our Gates .....	9
Editorials .....	11
Nationalism In Our Literature .....	13
By Dr. David D. Anderson	
Need For New Labor-Employer Laws .....	15
By Donald J. Wood	
Why Do We Give In To Defeatism? .....	17
By Jess Raley	
'Taxes And The Price Of Glory' .....	19
By Ferdinand J. Wiener	
Sever Relations With Reds .....	21
By Walter S. Steele	
Literature For Americans .....	22
By Richard J. Pead	
Communist Menace Abroad .....	27
By Paul R. Bish	
Turning Searchlight On Reds .....	Inside
By Walter S. Steele	Back Cover

## FEATURED in this issue . . .

IN THE lead article, page 1, Richard Whalen, widely known newspaper editor, warns that much of the foreign aid program of the United States is not accomplishing its intended purpose, that of raising the living standards of the peoples in under-developed countries, and that the Communist dictators are exploiting the people's plight in such countries where poverty exists. He points to the areas in which we are building socialism, instead of democracy and to areas in which we are endangered by our oversights.

IN ONE of the most illuminating articles ever to appear in NATIONAL REPUBLIC, that by the Hon. Judge Joseph L. Call, page 3, is told the story of the pollution of our money during the early days of the American colonies, and in the early days of our Union, and how since 1933 with the abandonment of the gold standard, Government policies have invited excessive issuances of paper money and excessive spending creating an inflationary spiral which now endangers our country. It is a must for those who would sustain our free enterprise system of Government.

CONSERVATISM is a mighty corpse, if at all dead, which is ready to arise with renewed vigor, says Dr. Dan W. Gilbert, page 5, who predicts that 1960 will see the revival of conservatism if the Republicans will but pick a solid, learned, and determined candidate, of which he sees many available, and will back him with a sensible, conservative platform. The masses are conservative and hopeful of a future better than that of a socialist welfare state.

THE Hon. B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, page 7, points to the need of and the great work of the Freedoms Foundation, operating from Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, the heart of our Revolutionary history. The Foundation encourages expressions and activities of the American people and annually contributes prizes to those contributing most to the American Way of Life.

NATIONALISM, now derided by many as "gingoism", was that which gave birth to, and formed the foundation of a new society on the North American continent. To this forming of opinion, culture and political way of life, the writers and artists of the early days of our American society made great contributions, says Dr. David D. Anderson, page 13.

A SCHOLARLY presentation of the labor-management relations problems of today is dealt with by Donald J. Wood, page 15, a West Coast newspaperman who specializes in the field.

RUSSIA may have its superiority in the nuclear field of destructive weapons, but it lacks the essentials which make a country impregnable, that of a satisfied people, a people contented, well supplied in the needs of life and the things that make people enjoy life, says Jess Raley, page 17, who points to the weaknesses of the Reds and the strength of our own country.

"TAXES and the Price of Glory" is an old story taught in our schools years ago and well recalled by Ferdinand J. Wiener, page 19, who pictures the tax road to the grave in vivid language.

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

VOL. XLVI—No. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.—MARCH, 1959

30c COPY—\$3.50 YEAR

## IS FOREIGN AID BUILDING SOCIALISM?

*Are we, through our Foreign Economic Aid Program, helping to build up socialist governments primarily opposed to private enterprise?*

By RICHARD WHALEN

**B**ARRING World War III, America's greatest problem in coming years will be the awakening of "underdeveloped" nations of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, where vast reserves of people and raw materials must be influenced to oppose Communist engulfment. The task will be difficult because many of the newly independent lands are led by Socialists, who have only theoretical differences with communism.

The strategic and economic value of the backward lands is potentially enormous. More than 1.3 billion people represent a rich future market for America's expanding economy; their productive capacity, once realized, could easily decide the outcome of the Cold War. Today, however, most of these natives of the "underdeveloped" areas are illiterate, poorly fed and badly clad. They are concerned with survival, not with ideology. Their need is for someone to teach them how to help themselves; to unlock the doors to their immense natural wealth.

Contrary to a widely held belief, these backward people are not prime recruits for communism. Instead, they are pawns, to be moved and manipulated by a very few educated, Westernized leaders. It is the small minority of native intellectuals who account for "public opinion"; it is they who determine the fate of sprawling, over-populated nations such as India and Egypt. While Nehru and Nasser play East and West against each other, usually to the advantage of Moscow, their teeming millions of countrymen hardly know the name of their ruler, much less what he is doing.

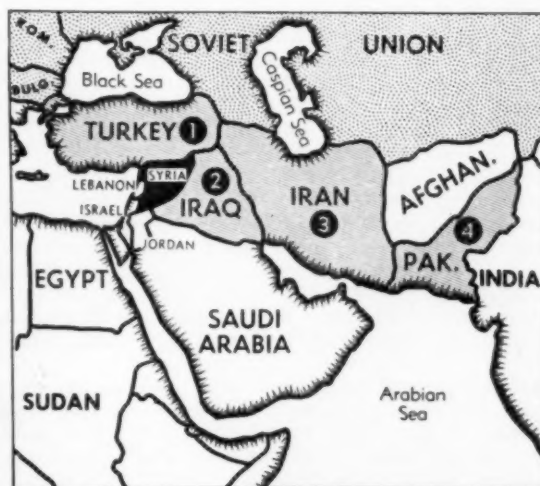
Whether in India, Indonesia, Egypt or Ghana, these rulers are either outright Socialists or leftist opportunists, who despise capitalism but admire capitalist dollars. They will clamor for billions of dollars from the American taxpayers in the years ahead; unless we are wise and far-sighted, those dollars will buy us nothing but national bankruptcy, envy and hatred.

The heavily "liberal" Eighty-sixth Congress probably will shift the emphasis of America's apparently permanent foreign aid program from military assistance to economic assistance. With a leftwing Democrat in the White House after 1960, a distinct possibility, the shift to wholesale dollar diplomacy would become an avalanche. Already, free-spenders in the House and Senate are laying plans for post-1960 giveaways that will make the Marshall Plan look like peanuts.

A little known but influential professor, Dr. Max

F. Millikan, is largely responsible for the establishment of the Development Loan Fund. Dr. Millikan, director of the Center for International Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, headed a study of American aid policy commissioned by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1956. The Millikan Committee Report advocated a sharp cutback in military aid and a steep increase in economic aid, to be distributed without "strings."

Closer ties to the United Nations technical assistance program also were suggested, and the United States was urged to join with the Soviet Union in aid to the "underdeveloped" regions. The Development Loan Fund was created as the result of the Millikan Committee Report. The proposal for a capitalist-Communist joint effort in the backward nations, with aid to be given through the United Nations, won acceptance among the capital-hungry politicians of the United Nations General Assembly. On January 1, 1959, the UN Special Projects Fund was born, composed of 18 member nations, among them the United States and the Soviet Union. This Special Fund, with the United States paying almost 40 per cent of the bills, will give aid to the "underdeveloped" lands purely on the basis of alleged need. And each nation—



American Aid Builds Socialism



Communist, non-Communist and Socialist — has a single vote regarding the distribution of the Fund's resources, which destroys any hope of Cold War gain as the result of aid.

Moreover, the Special Fund is only the modest forerunner of the long-debated Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), which would drain the advanced nations, principally the United States, of some \$55 billion over a 10-year period. Professor Millikan and a colleague, W. W. Rostow, having lent their wisdom to the Senate, pushed for SUNFED in the Executive branch. They didn't use the controversial SUNFED tag, however, but, instead, called their scheme a "new" proposal. It amounted to the same thing. The Millikan-Rostow plan, presented to the National Security Council in 1956, urged that Congress appropriate as much as \$12 billion, to be spent without military or political strings during a five-year program of aid to the "underdeveloped" nations.

The Millikan-Rostow plan, later published as a book, won warm praise from leftwing Democrats: Dean Acheson described the volume as "required reading for all who wish to think about our place in the world around us." Acheson's words echoed those of influential giveaway advocates in the Eisenhower administration and the Democratic Party. Given a sympathetic listener in the White House, these words would soon be translated into awesome spending.

Thus, massive, long-term foreign aid expenditures loom ahead. What would these dollars buy?

Probably very little. To use the jargon of UN economists, aid dollars would build "infrastructure" in the backward nations: roads, bridges, dams and harbors. Theoretically, this "infrastructure" is the foundation for greater private investment. Good roads and cheap power would seem to invite foreign capitalists. But the Socialist politicians of the "underdeveloped" lands follow policies of confiscation and nationalization that are anything but inviting.

Actually, such men as Nasser, Sukarno and Nehru do not wish to see untrammelled free enterprise come to their countries, for it would undermine their dictatorial regimes. Socialism breeds centralization and tight regulation; capitalism spreads economic power, and inevitably creates a demand for wide political freedom.

The Socialists want the dollars of free enterprise but not the ideology of freedom. Either they bar investors altogether, by threatening to nationalize foreign-owned property; or they entice capital with false promises, then take over what foreign money and talent have built. What the Socialists want are government-to-government loans, such as the Development Loan Fund provides, or outright gifts, which the UN Special Projects Fund offers.

Not only is such aid foolish from the viewpoint of American taxpayers, who are asked to support abroad what they oppose at home, massive giveaways also are impractical, for they do not lay a sound foundation for genuine economic progress. Dollars poured into state-run economies are often pilfered and squandered; costly mistakes are made in planning; the rule of an authoritarian elite is hardened, and the people remain poor.

The firm bedrock of prosperity is private ownership of wealth-producing property, with opportunities available to every man to prosper by his own skill, thrift and initiative. At the Colombo Plan Conference in Seattle last October, Under-Secretary Dillon put his finger on the essential requirement for progress. Amid prolonged discussions of government-to-government



*Nehru, Socialist Ruler of India*

aid, Dillon told his Asian and African audience:

"I wish to make it clear that my concern is not only with measures to promote private foreign investment. Of at least equal importance are measures to promote private domestic investment. One of the best attractions for foreign capital is the presence of an *energetic and successful class of local investors.*"

What Under-Secretary Dillon urged was the emergence of a native middle class, the indispensable base of any free economy. Yet his brief common-sense remarks were soon swallowed by lengthy discussion of how much the Development Loan Fund will give to the "underdeveloped" nations.

But the answer to the problems of Asia, Africa and the Middle East is not charity. The new countries require help in finding their places in the world. They cannot find themselves by remaining in a dependent role. The capital of the West should flow to the East

*(See FOREIGN — page 31)*



*Nasser Builds Socialist Union of Arab Nations*



# CONSTITUTIONAL SOLVENCY VITAL

*Careful study of our history shows the dangers inherent in currency pollution and in the great importance of constitutional solvency*

**By HON. JOSEPH L. CALL**

*Judge of the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, State of California*

IT IS an authentic truth that the universal history of money during most of its periods is a chronicle of disheartening coinage and debasement of one type or another, and the United States, both during its Colonial period and its life as a Republic thereafter has been no exception to this principle.

The colonial period (1607-1774) saw the modesty of wealth, the lack of patience, the plea of necessity, and the imperious desire of the colonists for an abridgment from parsimony to abundance, seize the mendation and apperception of both the people and their governments, forcing the issuance of unlimited series of paper money and thusly making the incursion of the colonists into such inflationary idolism irresistible.

Under the pretense of "meeting the necessities of the colonial treasury," Massachusetts was the first colony to issue paper money. It was not long, however, until the contagion of the disease infected the colonies so that all thirteen were soon printing issue after issue of paper currency which depreciated rapidly and without exception. This progressive deterioration was the economic law of "accelerating issue and depreciation" in operation and under it the economy saw repeated, successive and constant issues of new currency. As new bills were printed old bills would be redeemable at their depreciated value. When the new bills would depreciate they were in turn replaced by a still newer set in the same fashion. So constant now became the printing of the issues in all the colonies that the new bills as printed were known as tenors; and to distinguish them the terms old tenor, middle tenor, new tenor, new tenor first, new tenor second, were used. This was the general pattern prevailing in all of the colonies and it is fair to say that this financial debacle inflicted the greatest of ruin and perdition upon all of its citizens.

In 1775 the Second Continental Congress was convened and despite all of its vices, the issuance of paper money was persisted in on a national scale on the "Credit of the Union" with redemption to be made in part by each Colony. The first issue was circulated June, 1775, and for one year these issues maintained an equality to gold. However, within a period of two years they fell to 2 for 1; in three 4 for 1; in the ensuing nine months the cycle of declination moved more rapidly, and they fell to 10 to 1; by September of 1779 the ratio was 20 to 1. In this state of affairs the Continental Congress redeclared their former resolutions that paper issues would be "redeemed in full" and at the same time concluded that the paper issues should not exceed two hundred million dollars. However, by March of 1780, some five months later, the issues had declined to 40 to 1. And during 1780 they continued to sink to 75 to 1, and then ceased to circulate.

This experiment and debauchery in paper money led to a uniform hatred and antipathy of all the people to paper money, and so the power to emit bills of credit which was incorporated in the original draft of the Federal Constitution, was unceremoniously

deleted from the final document. It might be pointed out also that the original draft of the Constitution contained a qualified permission to the States to issue paper money, which was also rejected, and in lieu thereof provisions were inserted which took away from the States all power to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

Of course all of the members of the Convention had just passed through the horrors of unredeemed paper currency. They were consequently well aware of the fact that unredeemed soft money had prostrated all private and public credit and morals, and was responsible for such fraud and chicanery as to destroy confidence, progress and development, and create great public aversion and abhorrence. In fact, the nausea of the people to paper issues of currency was so emphatic that for a period of 23 years from 1789 to 1812, the suggestion of the issuance of bills of credit or soft money as a medium of circulation of raising funds for the Federal Government was neither contemplated, considered or proposed.

However, at the time of the second war with England in 1812, the country was confronted with a shortage of funds, and it was under the domination of this adversity that the administration recommended the issuance of interest-bearing treasury notes. At the time such notes were regarded as a form of loan, and were not intended to circulate as currency or money. They were fundable into public stock and shortly after the close of the war were retired. And in this respect it is interesting to note that the implacability was still so great within the country that from 1815 to 1837, a period of 22 years, there was no attempt what-



*The Early Uprising Against Unjust Tax Brought Death to New Englanders*

soever made by the Government to resort to the issuance of currency in this or any other fashion to aid or abet in Government finances.

Coming to the year 1837, however, we see that the country was again faced with financial distress and for the second time the administration recommended and Congress authorized, the issuance of interest bearing treasury notes as forms of short loans. These issuances covered a period of time from 1837 to 1844, and during this time the question of the legality or constitutionality of such currency and its issuance by Congress was debated and argued at great length throughout the country.

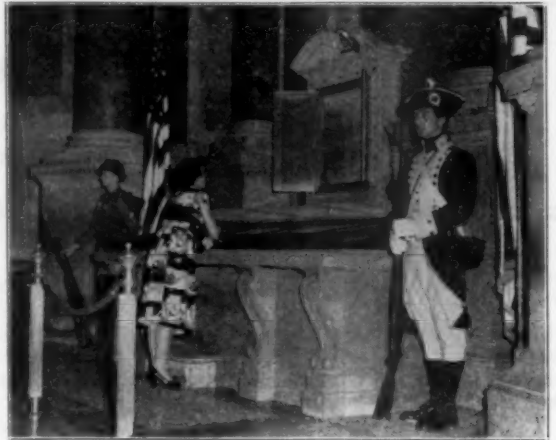
During the Mexican War of 1846 to 1847, and under the strength and pressure of new necessity for additional funds, the administration again requested, and Congress conceded in the authorization of further paper medium and authorized the issuance of additional interest-bearing treasury notes. By this time the constitutional barriers and inhibitions had been greatly weakened by these issues, and it was not too difficult then for the administration to again demand, during the financial panic of 1857, that Congress again consider and issue additional notes to remedy the existing distress.

Up to this time it is to be noted that these various issues of interest-bearing notes, some of which were receivable for all dues payable to the Government might well be considered strictly short-term or promissory notes in the true sense of the word; in any event, they were not *circulating notes*, nor issued as such.

However, it was under the pressure of the War of the Rebellion that all remaining constitutional restraints which had forbade the issuance of paper money as currency or as legal tender were vitiated and swept away. Up to the time of the Civil War all attempts to make paper money a legal tender had been decisively and almost contemptuously rejected by Congress. However, under Acts of Congress of February and July of 1862 and March, 1863, there was a total issuance of \$450,000,000.00 of inconvertible paper money and by law made legal tender for the payment of all debts both public and private. So for the first time, notes having the quality of legal tender were issued by the United States Treasury and intended to circulate as money.

Without going into the sordid history of the constitutionality of these congressional acts it is suffice to say that the Supreme Court at first by a divided court (5 to 3) declared in the case of *Hepburn vs. Griswald*, that these acts insofar as they authorized the payment of debts existing before the passage of the acts in paper money were unconstitutional and void. (Decision 11-27-69.) However, the subsequent appointment of two strong partisans to the cause of fiat money, Justices Strong of Pennsylvania and Bradley of New Jersey, to fill accrued vacancies, resulted in a reversal of this case in the "Legal Tender Cases," the court now holding (5 to 4) that the Legal Tender Acts were a valid exercise of the war power in respect to all contracts whether made before or after the passage of the Acts. And it can further be noted that in 1878 when Congress ordered a re-issue of legal tender the question was again brought before the Supreme Court as to the legality of fiat money being issued under *peace times* and at that time the court sustained the validity of the re-issuance during times of peace as well as war, thus nullifying fully and completely the intent of the Constitutional Convention which wrote and adopted the Constitution as well as the provisions of the Constitution itself.

In a government of law instead of men the powers



*Original Draft of Constitution is Guarded as Sacred in Washington While its Principles are Hacked Away*

of the government can never be incremented or embossed by the *wants* of the government, and so it is that whenever a wrong principle is adopted, or a lawful principle is abated under a plea of necessity, the new construction is easily followed thereafter, this time on a plea of convenience. This principle is brought into prominence when we note that it was basically due to the abnegation of constitutional principles in the *Legal Tender Cases* by the Supreme Court that Congress assumed the authority and consequently authorized the President in 1933 to reduce the gold content of the dollar from its then present value of 25.8 grains of gold by not exceeding 50 per cent, and also confiscated all gold in the country mandating in exchange therefor irredeemable paper currency as full legal tender for such property seized.

One of the basic functions of the gold standard is to provide an automatic limitation on money expansion, and it is therefore pretty well axiomatic that once the standard is abandoned an almost unlimited expansion of currency and credit not only becomes possible, but becomes probable, and the harbinger for inflation is created. Such was the condition that was created by the Congressional Acts of 1933.

Since the non-convertibility of currency and legal tender, financial crisis has taken place, taxes have risen to the staggering total of over \$100,000,000.00 in

(See CONSTITUTIONAL — page 31)



*First Congress Prays to God for Guidance*

# CONSERVATIVES CAN WIN IN 1960

*With popular conservative candidates and clear statement of conservative principles, conservatives can and will win again in 1960*

By DR. DAN GILBERT

EVER since 1940, some of our most influential conservative leaders have permitted themselves to be doped and duped by defeatist propaganda: "a conservative cannot win for President. Therefore, there is no use in nominating one." This "defeatism for conservatives" poison was, of course, brewed up by radicals and liberals who do not want a conservative to win. But why have conservative leaders been so willing to swallow it?

In 1940, the rabid New Dealers even sold the Republican convention on the idea that no Republican could win. Therefore, the G.O.P. convention drafted ex-Socialist and ex-Democrat Wendell Willkie to run on the Republican ticket. But could any Republican have run more poorly than the befuddled Mr. Willkie who, when it was all over, confessed that his violent attacks on Mr. Roosevelt were just "campaign oratory"? In his later utterances, he made it rather plain that he and F.D.R. were "brothers under the skin" in their devotion to one-worldism, big spending, and other New Dealisms.

In 1940, of course, prominent conservatives began parroting the phony line, "Taft is a good man, but of course, he can't win." Taft always did win in Ohio—a typical American State. But through 1952, and until the time of his death, Taft's professed "best friends" were still contending that "he was a great man, but couldn't win." One wonders about the sincerity of their friendship, when we look into the liberal camp and see that they still consider running Adlai Stevenson, despite his proved inability to win.

Already the prophets of conservative doom are beginning to apply to Vice President Nixon the same line they applied to Taft: "a good man, but too conservative and too lightweight to hope to win." The sole reason for the synthetic boom for Governor Rockefeller is that, while his real political convictions are as unknown as Willkie's were in 1939, he is thought to be as non-conservative, and as unlike Taft and Nixon as any conceivable candidate that the G.O.P. could bring under consideration. He, too, got his political start in the New Deal.

The "liberal" strategy has long been to infiltrate both parties, to bring about the nomination of Tweedledee and Tweedledum. In an acid comment upon the 1940 battle of the "campaign orators," Charles A. Lindbergh said that Roosevelt versus Willkie offered the people about as much choice as would a German contest of Hitler versus Goering. Both stood for the same things.

Too often we have had in America one big spender versus another big spender; one extreme liberal against another liberal; one advocate of "one world" against another advocate of "one world." Even in 1936, the venerable *New York Times* summed up Mr. Landon's campaign as an offer to give the same kind of spend-thrift government as Mr. Roosevelt, but at cut-rate or bargain prices.

If both parties are to stand for substantially the same things, the people's right of choice is taken away. No matter which party wins, approximately the same

kind of administration will result. Recognizing the farce that is being made of our two-party system, millions of thoughtful Americans have taken to staying at home on election day. Their theory is: "what's the use? It makes little difference which side wins." The nomination of an out-and-out conservative in 1960 would do more than anything else to put new vitality and vigor back into our two-party system. It would go a long way toward restoring the people's faith in free government that offers a real choice to the electorate.

Contrary to the liberalistic propaganda, 1960 will be an ideal time for conservatives to score a smashing victory. As was pointed out a couple of months ago in *NATIONAL REPUBLIC*, the liberal or radical side is bankrupt of virile leadership. In desperation, the liberal big-wigs keep turning to two-time loser Adlai Stevenson, after looking over the list of pee-wee politicians being pushed into the presidential arena: Stu Symington, Soapy Williams, Beaver Cap "Davey Crockett" Kefauver, "College Boy" Jack Kennedy, Windbag Hubert Humphrey, Lyn "Cardiac" Johnson (whose prime qualification for the White House seems to be that, like Ike, he has had a heart attack. The similarity ends there).

On the Republican side, the liberal camp is even more forlorn and bereft of anything resembling a real hopeful. Hopeless Harold Stassen monotonously announces his everlasting availability. Philanthropist Rockefeller is feebly "boomed," apparently on the ground that having had much experience in giving away the fortunes left him by his Grandfather, he could establish a new record in squandering Uncle Sam's.

## HEAR . . .

*America's Crusading Voice of Fundamental Americanism*

DR. DAN W. GILBERT

*for 25 years a regular contributor to*

*NATIONAL REPUBLIC, now on*

*SUPER-POWER STATION XERF—250,000 watts  
one of the world's most powerful stations*

Hear Dr. Dan W. Gilbert every evening over XERF—1570 on all radio dials—8:45 to 9, Central Standard Time

Dr. Gilbert's broadcasts are devoted to advancing the cause of Christian Americanism, while combating the liberal-radical drift toward Godlessness and socialism.

Hear Dan Gilbert every night of the week—8:45 to 9, Central Standard Time—XERF—1570 on your dial



headline hunting. Characters like Harold Stassen and Hubert Humphrey know all the tricks whereby, at home and abroad, they convey the impression that they have established a "mouthpiece making foreign policy" that can out-shout both the President and the Secretary of State. Estes Kefauver gobbled up the publicity with his "crime investigating" committee to such a degree that many citizens got the idea that single-handed he was slaying the dragon of organized crime, with maybe an occasional assist from J. Edgar Hoover and the F.B.I.

Senator Jack Kennedy (who wears his hair even shaggier than the late Wendell Willkie and thereby, we assume, is seeking the vote of the Elvis Presley fan clubs) cashes in on what his brother is supposed to be accomplishing as special counsel for the Senate committee looking into "labor racketeering." In fact, on the strength of his brother's cross-examination of the Hoffas, Senator Jack has received acclaim as a "labor expert" and his name is on the so-called "labor reform" (really a union let-alone) bill backed by the majority Democrat Party in the Congress.

Stu Symington, another liberal hopeful, of course, has nothing to commend him except the wind currents bound to be churned up once Ex-President Truman goes to bat for his favorite candidate. Having exhausted and befuddled himself in the talkathon with Khrushchev, Hubert Humphrey can do little except lay back and hope that the Grand Old Lady of the Liberal Cause, Eleanor Roosevelt, can succeed in fanning the "spark of greatness" which she has found in his windy bosom, into a prairie fire that will sweep the convention and the country in 1960. Meantime he can exploit his hopes by promising each and every pressure group additional handouts of the taxpayer's money.

It would be humorous, if it were not so tragic. Can it be that America, the land of Washington, Webster, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln and Cleveland, is so sterile of statesmanship, that our next President must be chosen from an array of political clowns, exhibitionists, pretenders, and outright ignoramuses?

The answer is No, a hundred times No.

The fact is that there are strong men, capable men, conscientious men, true statesmen available in both parties, who have been so busy serving their country that they have had neither time nor ignoble inclination to hunt headlines, dance to the tune called by labor bosses, and parade as Pied Pipers of the pressure groups, the selfish minority interests, that are coalesced into occasional liberal "majorities" at the polls.

In later issues of NATIONAL REPUBLIC, we will be telling you about some of these men: real American leaders, who believe in our Constitution and who place our country's interest above personal glory and fortunes and who take dictation from no one except God as He speaks through their conscience.

We also hope to set before our readers, a plan of action that will lead to victory, a real conservative victory, in 1960. Once and for all, our mass of patriotic people need to expose the lie which has acted upon some as a stupefying illusion—the lie that no man can hope to win who does not compromise with the forces of squandermania, socialism, one-worldism, spendthriftism, and unconstitutional concentration of governmental power in a Federal bureaucracy.

Of course, some of faint heart and little faith may say: what hope is there for 1960, after the debacle of 1958? The truth is that 1958 was not a debacle—except for those afflicted with faint-heartedness, defeatism, and the liberal-spread lie that no Republican can win unless he poses as a "liberal."

In all the land, the one man who probably believed most thoroughly that "only liberals win" was Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California. Prior to the 1956 Republican convention, Knight, at the behest of Harold Stassen, had withheld support from Richard Nixon on the ground that Ike could not win unless second place on the ticket was occupied by a "liberal." (But in 1948, they had tied Earl Warren and his highly advertised "liberalism" to the tail of the Tom Dewey ticket, and most observers, including Harry Truman, gave Warren credit, or discredit, for carrying Dewey down to defeat.)

As Governor, Knight pledged unqualified subservience to organized labor, promising to veto any bill passed by the legislature that did not have the union label upon it. Not even Soapy Williams in Michigan advertised himself more fulsomely as a rubber stamp for the union bosses.

As the nation's outstanding union-controlled "liberal" Republican, Goody Knight ran for the United States Senate against a comparatively unknown rural counties Congressman, Clair Engel, who had infuriated labor by voting for the Taft-Hartley law.

In neighboring Arizona, which used to be counted a border part of the solid south, and which still has a registration which is 3 to 1 Democratic, a courageous conservative Republican, Barry Goldwater, ran for the U. S. Senate. Goldwater openly defied the union bosses, championing the right-to-work law. He strongly criticized the Liberal Wing of the Republican Party and repeatedly urged President Eisenhower to fire his "liberal advisers."

When the ballots were counted in these two far Western States, Knight had lost and Goldwater had won—both by big majorities. In California, liberal Republicanism took a bad beating. In neighboring Arizona, conservative Republicanism scored a big victory.

This, of course, was not the pattern everywhere. But, nationally, 1958 was a year in which the conservatives were half-hearted, disorganized, dispirited, and afflicted with defeatism. If they wage the campaign of 1960 on the same level, they can expect to do as badly. But there is much to be learned by a patient survey of what *did* happen in 1958.

The labor union propagandists never cease campaigning. They are at it the year around.

Conservatives cannot win in the few months between convention time and the election.

They *can* win in 1960. But they must begin *now*. Conservatives can win with the right man, and with the right principles.

In succeeding articles, we will hope to discuss the men, the issues, and the principles involved in a patriotic crusade that can lead to the restoration of fundamental Americanism in our Constitutional Republic.

We shall do well to accept all these favors and bounties with a becoming humility, and dedicate them to the service of the righteous cause of the Giver of all good and perfect gifts. As the nation has prospered let all the people show that they are worthy to prosper by re-dedicating America to the service of God and man.

— CALVIN COOLIDGE

# SPEAK UP FOR FREEDOM

*Freedoms Foundation is actively encouraging those who would preserve the American way of life with its cherished freedom*

**By HON. B. CARROLL REECE**

*U. S. Representative from Tennessee*

WHATEVER external dangers Communist spies and disloyal Americans may present to the American Way of Life, the internal threat is far greater. This is because many Americans lack a genuine understanding of the fundamentals of our Government. Consequently when a glib talker advances an un-American point of view, we are liable to accept it as wholly American. To do that is to invite catastrophe.

Realizing this alarming fact, Freedoms Foundation, a widely-known organization with offices in a one-time barn at Valley Forge, is fighting a valiant battle to arouse Americans to a full comprehension of Americanism.

To that end it annually offers awards in national recognition of individuals, organizations, and schools for projects, programs, activities, and expressions which effectively contribute to a better understanding of America's heritage of personal liberty.

For instance:

One of its first projects — Love of Liberty Program — was centered on teenagers. This program brought youths living in totalitarian lands to America in order that our young people might meet these visitors face-to-face and, from them, learn the ugly facts of totalitarianism.

"Wolfgang Bernhart, son of a Berlin physician," Freedoms Foundation tells us, "was one of our first prize winners. He had intimate personal experience with the tyranny of totalitarianism. His dramatic warning carried over a national radio network to American students to work constantly for freedom brought urgent requests from more than 800 schools that he address their students."

In 1951 the Foundation announced an essay contest as a means of selecting West German teenagers who would win trips to America. The essay — "What the Free Way of Life Means to Me" — brought more than 109,000 entries. And, amazing as it may seem, some 300 youngsters from East Germany smuggled essays into the contest as a gesture of defiance to communism.

As a result of this contest, six German teenagers appeared at schools in 40 States, spoke to more than half a million American teenagers, and through 175 radio and TV appearances, reached audiences numbering into the millions. It would be difficult, indeed, to overestimate the value of this program.

Each year the Foundation offers three awards of \$1,000, a minimum of 50 awards of \$100 each, and a number of honor medals for significant essays, editorials, and cartoons.

The top cartoon award for 1957 went to Edward D. Kuekes for a drawing which appeared in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. This cartoon — *Passing the Wand* — shows Uncle Sam and a younger man participating in a track meet. While they are racing, Uncle Sam hands a scroll labelled "Our political and economic freedoms" to the younger man who is tagged "Future Generations."

"*Passing the Wand*," says Freedoms Foundation, vividly illustrates that to maintain the American Way

of Life and pass it intact to succeeding generations is the responsibility of every true American. Mr. Kuekes brilliantly sets forth the essential lesson of our times, that freedom must be won by every generation through its own exertions in order that peace and progress may triumph over hate and tyranny."

In another category Freedoms Foundation awards \$1,000 to each of two winners and \$100 each to a minimum of 30 runners-up for the work of groups or individuals in illustrating effective adult leadership in a problem current to our nation.

One of the top 1957 winners was Harding College of Searcy, Arkansas. The award was for "bold, scholarly, and effective work greatly strengthening the structure of American citizenship."

In commenting on this award, Freedoms Foundation has said: "Knowing that socialism can slowly, imperceptibly, surely change our economic system, impairing or ultimately replacing the economic rights of the individual with statism, the College has provided effective programs developing teaching leadership and sound economic understanding."

"Harding College seminars for students, teachers, and the public have a far-reaching influence for sound, informed citizenship. Special courses for teachers set standards of excellence for academic leadership throughout the land."

Precisely what were these courses, seminars, and bold scholarly effective works greatly strengthening the structure of American citizenship?

Among them is Harding's pilot plan, School of American Studies, founded in 1952 to service the following educational needs:

1. To give American history, American enterprise, and the American Way of Life their proper emphasis and frame of reference in higher education.
2. To give to students who will eventually hold responsible positions in business, government, and education a solid grounding in the fundamental American Christian principles.
3. To serve as a pilot plant for other educational in-



*Freedoms Foundation Offices at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania*

stitutions and for industrial training programs.

The School has developed a required Freshman course, "The American Scene" and a required course for Sophomores, "Western Civilization and International Relations." Many of the School's pioneering textual materials and teaching techniques have been adopted by other institutions.

As a result of the Foundation's encouragement, the Florida Bar Association recently undertook an American citizenship program in the public schools of that State. Its objectives were:

1. To afford a unique opportunity for practicing lawyers to bring to High School students, fresh and vital educational materials describing the role, responsibilities, and privileges of the American citizen in conducting his Government on the local, State, and national levels.

2. To give the Florida Bar an opportunity to conduct a program that would foster participation by local bars and local lawyers in the affairs of the State Bar.

3. To enable lawyers, as custodians of constitutional freedoms, to point up the startling comparisons between life under our form of Government, based on respect for the dignity and worth of the individual human being, and the life under the repressive form of government actually embraced by the communist states.

"This bold program," says a spokesman for the Florida Bar, "is designed to tell High School students the advantages of freedom over communism. We believe that knowledge and understanding of communism is a strong weapon against it."

For this project, Freedoms Foundation conferred its highest award in the Community Programs category, calling the program a brilliantly-conceived and wisely administered project on American citizenship.

Freedoms Foundation's largest award goes each year to the individual who, in the opinion of the Distinguished Awards Jury, has made the most outstanding contribution to American freedom. Among the winners of this coveted honor — \$5000 in cash and a gold medal — are ex-President Herbert Hoover and J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In presenting this award to the latter, the Foundation reports that it had selected him for this signal honor because of his "resolute leadership against Godless communism."

It is undoubtedly true that, over the years, no one has fought communism more persistently and effectively than FBI Chief Hoover. For instance:

In August, 1953, a New York newsboy dropping a coin, stooped to retrieve it. He saw it had split, noted a small piece of what appeared to be film in one half of the coin, and rushed to the police with it.

The police immediately called in the FBI which discovered that the film came from Eastman Kodak Company, that it was microfilm, and that the process of reproduction on it was microdot. More, the Bureau ascertained that the message on the film was addressed to Vik by a master spy known as Mark.

Vik, the investigation disclosed, was actually Reino Hayhanen, once a member of the NKVD. He had assumed the name of Eugene Maki, an American who had gone to Russia and died there.

As FBI unravelled the fantastic plot, the Bureau learned that Hayhanen had acquired Maki's birth certificate and come to the United States from Finland on an American passport in 1952. His job was to supply the Kremlin with secret information concerning the national security of the United States, military information, and atomic secrets.



*Judging for Freedoms Foundation Annual Awards: Hon. Theo. Garfield, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Iowa; Ret. Justice of N. J. Supreme Court, Hon. Henry Ackerson, Jr.; Asso. Justice, Supreme Court of Texas, Hon. Clyde Smith, and Mrs. Rita Potvin, Amvets Auxiliary*

By early 1957 Hayhanen, discovering that he was under surveillance practically around the clock, attempted to leave the United States. Federal Bureau of Investigations, however, followed him as he boarded the *Queen Elizabeth*, brought him ashore, questioned him until the ship had sailed, then set him free.

A few months later he succeeded in leaving the United States. Even so, he could not convince himself that he had acted wisely in doing so. After all, the FBI knew a lot — just how much he did not know — about him. Perhaps the best thing for him to do, he felt, was to defect to the West. The more he considered this possibility, the better he liked the idea.

Accordingly, on May 4, 1957, he walked into the U. S. Embassy in Paris and offered to tell officials of his espionage activities in the United States.

He declared that the key to his individual communications code was a given date, the Russian word for snowflake, a few words from a Russian song, and two numbers — 20818 and 13.

Armed with this information, FBI was able to decode the message which the bogus nickel had contained. More, as a result of this action, the Bureau knew

(See *SPEAK* — page 31)



*Presentation of Principal Freedoms Foundation Awards at Valley Forge, Feb. 22*



# THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending  
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

## Lawyers Call on Congress to Offset High Court

Congress has been called upon by the American Bar Association to act to modify the effect of the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court dealing with Communism and internal security. This action was taken by the Association's House of Delegates meeting in Chicago and there was little question that the country's leading lawyers were disturbed at the Court trend in dealing with subversive cases. However, the report on the subject was softened slightly when it reached the floor and it was approved by a voice vote.

The Association called upon Congress to strengthen the Smith Act of 1940 which makes it a crime to conspire to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the Government. It also urged Congress to enact legislation making it possible for the States to have their own sedition laws. The High Court had previously ruled that the States lacked control in this field since there is a Federal sedition law.

It was also recommended that the security program be applied to non-sensitive jobs as well as sensitive jobs.

One of the major changes in the report submitted to the Bar group during the "toning down" process was reference to "technicalities invoked (by the courts) against the protection of our nation."

One of the leading objectors to the report was Albert E. Jenner, Jr., of Chicago. He termed some of the language in the report as being in the same category as "loaded questions."

Also included in the report as adopted was a recommendation urging Congress to pass legislation to invest the executive branch of the Government with the right to protect "our internal security against the activities of aliens who were Communists at the time of the entry into the United States or who became Communists at any time subsequent to their entry."

As to steps taken to protect national security, the Bar Association resolution said:

"Be it further resolved that wherever there are reasonable grounds to believe that as a result of court decisions internal security is weakened, remedial legislation be enacted by the Congress of the United States, including a specific pronouncement of Congressional intentions that State statutes proscribing sedition against the United States shall have concurrent enforceability."



*Former Assistant Chief of Espionage of East (Communist) Germany Armed Services, Lt. Col. Siegfried Dombrowski, Who Fled to West Germany, Names Thousands of 60,000 Red Espionage Agents Operating in Western Nations*

In making its Smith Act recommendations the Bar Association called upon Congress to define the word "organize" to include the recruitment of new party members, the formation of new party units and the re-grouping, expansion or other activities of an organizational nature performed by members of existing clubs, cells, classes and other units, so as to insure the applicability of this section of the Act to Communist actionists, agents, organizers, columnists or members currently performing organizational work.

It also proposed that "each branch of Government to require as a condition of employment that each employee thereof shall not refuse to answer a query before a duly constituted committee of the Congress or before duly authorized officers of either the Executive or judicial branches of the Government with respect to Communists, Communist-front or other subversive activities or any other matter bearing upon his loyalty to the United States, as the Government has a right to know his record."

The Bar Association praised the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the House Committee on Un-American Activities for their "records of accomplishment and great service to the nation." It recommended that both the House and Senate continue the operation of these committees although it did recommend that the House of Representatives re-write its resolution of the authority of of the House Committee on Un-American Activities "in



*On Trial In San Francisco for Sedition in Behalf of Communist China, Are Julian Schuman, Sylvia and John Powell*

terms so thoroughly, carefully and precisely worded as to leave no area for reasonable misunderstanding or evasion."

Several bills have already been introduced to modify recent Supreme Court rulings in Red cases. These were dropped in the legislative hopper in January and have passed in the House of Representatives.

Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.) has introduced a bill to offset the court's 1957 ruling that mere "advocacy" of violent overthrow of the Government—as an abstract idea—was not sufficient ground for conviction under the Smith Act. Similar bills have been offered in the House by Rep. William McCullough, (R-O.) and Rep. William E. Miller (R-N.Y.).

Rep. Robert L. Sikes (D-Fla.) has proposed a Constitutional amendment preventing the Supreme Court from ever reversing itself on questions involving the Constitution or Acts of Congress. Under his proposal, once the court made a constitutional ruling, it would remain until changed by an amendment to the Constitution.

His proposal is needed to stop the high court from legislating, Rep. Sikes said. He also referred to court decisions in the field of subversion where, by construing acts of Congress, it has limited the scope of the Government's security program and barred States from prosecuting cases of sedition against the Government.

The House Judiciary committee has reported the Walter (D-Pa.) bill to spell out the meaning of the word "organize" in the Smith Act. It passed in the House.

Rep. William Tuck and Rep. W. M. Abbutt, both Virginia Democrats, have introduced bills providing that the high court cannot invalidate a State law except in a unanimous opinion.

## Federal Board Moves Against Reds

The Subversive Activities Control Board has once again found the Communist Party to be a Communist Action group and has asked the U. S. Court of Appeals to order the organization to register as a Communist group with the U. S. Department of Justice under the Subversive Activities Control Act. This is the third time the Board has found the Red Party an arm of the Communist International.

In 1956 the U. S. Supreme Court tossed the finding back into the lap of the Board for a check of the credibility of three witnesses, chief among whom was Harvey Matusow, the turnabout witness. The Board tossed out the testimony of all three of those in question and still found the Red outfit to be a Communist action group.

The Court of Appeals again sent the case back to the Board in the light of the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision which required opening certain records to the Communist Party. These included statements of Mary Staleup Markward, former undercover agent for the FBI, and Louis Budenz, a former Communist.

The Communist legal brain trust had challenged Mrs. Markward's testimony about Annie Lee Moss in a Defense Department security hearing, her report to the FBI in the Phillip Frankfeld case and her statement relative to reimbursement by the FBI for her work. The latest findings of the Board says that "We conclude that upon production of the documents demanded by the respondent, the Communist Party's



Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel (Center), Convicted Russian Espionage Ring Leader, Appeals to U. S. Supreme Court. (Right) Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin for U. S. Government; (Left) James B. Donovan, Attorney for Abel

charge that Mrs. Markward gave perjurious testimony was not substantiated. Consequently Mrs. Markward's credibility is in no way impaired by the Annie Lee Moss matter." Mrs. Markward had testified that she attended a Red Party meeting in Baltimore which was addressed by Frankfeld and that he made a statement to the effect that party members would not bear arms against the Soviet Union. On reopening the case for the third time, the Board reveals the Communist attorneys did not cross-examine Mrs. Markward about her report on Frankfeld's statement, but inquired mainly about the manner in which she made her reports. Consequently the Board said, "we see no reason to alter our evaluation on this point."

It was developed that there was a difference of opinion as to whether her "expenses" actually amounted to compensation for the undercover work she was doing.

Because Louis Budenz was suffering a heart condition and was unable to reappear at this latest hearing, the Board agreed to strike from the record certain of his testimony which had been challenged by the Red Party.

## Legal Aspect of Red Drive

A comparative handful of Communist lawyers in the United States form "an elite core within the Communist Fifth Column," seeking to pervert our democratic processes through political and legal subversion.

(See ENEMY — page 23)



East (Russia) and West (Including U.S.A.) Delegates in Geneva Nuclear Meet. West Offers Concessions to Reds Who Demand in Addition "Veto" Power, Deadlocking the Conference

# NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

## WHO FOOTS THE BILL?

IN THE early days of the socialistic New Deal spending for a welfare State, there was at least one practical man in Congress. He had gone into politics because he believed it was a citizen's duty, so he had no need to be a me-too-er, and join the unheeding legislators who began voting us down the road to national bankruptcy.

Whenever a Bill was introduced in Congress which put an additional burden onto the tax-payers to be paid from their earnings for benefits for the thriftless, he would arise and make an exceedingly brief, but pertinent speech:

*"Where is the Money coming from?"*

It is too bad he is no longer serving as watchdog for the public. (No, he was not defeated. He simply got tired of vainly holding his finger in the dike.)

But there is something that the men and women of the United States can do in his place—and that is to awaken to the fact that they are the ones who foot the bills through their taxes. Once aware of that, and realizing the importance of President Eisenhower's demand to balance the budget, they can keep track of the spending bills that are being offered in Congress and advise the legislator whom they elected to office that they do not think the expenditure under consideration is appropriate at this time. Enough such letters and the Representative will himself begin to question the advisability of the expenditure! The more so since the spending might cost him his post come next election time.

It isn't enough, however, to just protest aid Bills—whether they be foreign or domestic. There is a rather sad fact which has been shown up in the letters to Senators on the President's proposal to balance the budget. Too great a proportion of the letters say that they agree—BUT they are in favor of this or that or the other Bill that affects their own region.

Among the members of the press covering Congress, there are certain bills referred to—most disrespectfully as "pork-barrel" Bills. They cover a variety of State or regional requests for the Federal Government (you pay the Bills) to spend money on "improvements" such as your own State legislature would not appropriate for. Not much is printed about the "pork-barrel" Bills except locally where such spending is encouraged nationally. Often these Bills are used as "trades" for support on other measures. For instance, one Representative will make a deal with another, that for support of some Bill, he will back a request for special allotments for the second man's District.

One bored reporter once kept track of these "local" requests on the Federal Government and found that some of the greatest declaimers for "Government economy" put in more appropriation Bills for their area than did the rank and file.

If you want the budget balanced, if you want the nation stopped from its headlong plunge toward financial insolvency—then don't ask for appropriations for special purposes to benefit just your local section. Consider first, "Is it good for the nation as a whole? Is it absolutely necessary? Is it urgent, or can it wait? Is it worth MY money in increased taxes?"

## MENACE OF INFLATION

THERE has been much talk about inflation—but how many people realize what inflation really is and what it does to them?

The most familiar concept of the word is the tragic years of inflation in Germany when paper money became so worthless and for the simplest purpose, had to be carried around in shopping baskets. But, of course, very few believe such a state of affairs can ever happen here! Little did the Germans think it would ever happen to them. If American citizens will take proper steps to prevent it, it can be avoided.

Why is inflation such a danger? Because, first of all, it will further depreciate the value of the dollar, which now buys only 42 cents worth of merchandise. Those who have saved for their old age, instead of depending upon a benevolent government to support them, will find that their money will, in fact, not be sufficient to take care of them and that their years of hard work and saving has been wasted.

It means that the cost of living will be further increased—and labor, who has encouraged so much of the socialist-spending will find that wages cannot rise fast enough to cope with the increase in living costs. Every time they get a wage increase, inflation takes a deeper bite, meat and potatoes, overalls and shoes rise in price.

Those who have not saved will feel no urge to do so—because they see what little value the saving by the thrifty has been, so they will spend up to the hilt, as long as their money will buy anything or their credit is good.

Even far worse in the long-range picture will be the loss of faith in our Government, the loss of faith in the system of free enterprise, leaving all but the very stout-hearted prey to the attacks of the demagogues of both right and left. We must remember that Lenin was the outcome of the Russian inflation and Hitler was but the logical outcome of the German inflation. And we can well imagine the capital the Soviet would make out of such an American catastrophe.

In 1952, United States Senator Walter George wrote: "Excessive taxation is not the answer to inflation. The cure lies rather in the adoption of an expenditure program tailored to fit the ability of the people to pay. There is a limit to this ability and unless we are prepared to permanently surrender our free economy and our free society for a regimented economy and a socialized society, this safe limit has in my judgment now been reached."

In view of that warning in 1952, consider some of the appropriation Bills now before Congress calling for heavy socialist-spending, spending for airports, for urban renewal, for power projects, for and to States for education, for foreign aid, for price supports, and some of the protests made against the President's proposal to balance the budget.

The present budget of itself is of course large—because of the need for a more than adequate defense—but as the President has pointed out, the budget CAN be cut, and the Budget CAN be balanced—and a balanced budget is the greatest defense against further inflation.



In order to do this we must stop the trend of socialist-spending, and now. There are appeals for funds for all sorts of spending within this country. How many of them are truly essential? How many are urgent? How many of the Government subsidies should the people earn for themselves?

There are also too many appeals for aid by the other nations of the world. But when the value of the American dollar, which is their criterion of our strength, continues to sink in purchasing value, will they still be our friends if we in return need their aid? Let us put our house in order, that we may not be compelled to beg in vain of Europe and Asia.



## URBAN RENEWAL RACKET

THERE are few dissenters to eradication of slums. From the purely practical viewpoint they are bad for a city, both as breeding places for disease and degeneration, and as lowering in value of surrounding real estate, consequently the average man-in-the-street goes along with the idea of "urban renewal" programs—particularly if they are being paid for by the Federal Government. He does not stop to realize that—being the Government—he pays for these programs in taxes.

But the man-in-the-street naturally assumes that "urban renewal" means replacement of slums by efficient low-cost housing. He doesn't know what some of the spendthrift city planners can often dream up—and put over on a negligent public. And the last thing he could imagine would be the replacement of dwellings on sixty-eight acres by opera houses, concert halls, and ballet theatres. That is not urban renewal, it is squandermania.

Last year New York City received a Federal Grant for "urban renewal" in the Lincoln Square area, just northwest of the city's famous Columbus Circle. The Federal grant of \$27,331,000 represents two-thirds of the cost of the \$39,302,000 project. (This grant came from YOUR taxes, regardless of where you live.)

The present 4,605 dwelling units are to be leveled. These dwellings now house 5,194 families, 21,000 people, who are "to be offered other quarters" under additional expenditures. In the space they now occupy are to be built the aforementioned opera houses, concert halls, and ballet theatres. But people cannot live in concert halls, and as soon as the present 4,605 dwellings are destroyed, there will be a great public clamor in behalf of the "poor families made homeless" by the "arty" planners, who will redevelop the 68 acres of so-called slums as an "Arts Center." And soon there will also be a demand for another public housing project to take care of those dispossessed families.

If language means anything, "urban renewal" should mean improving sub-standard housing to provide wholesome living quarters for the people in a given area—not a means to plough them under to make way for a gaudy Arts Center.

In the Lincoln Square area, an average investment of but \$3,000 per dwelling would make the present houses habitable in terms of modern living standards. The total investment in this project would add up to only \$13,815,000. The finished project would then leave the city with some solid "urban renewal," where 5,194 families—or an estimated 21,000 people—might live in health and comfort.

Instead of this practical solution, New York is to have a new \$40,000,000 "Art Center"—PLUS 5,194 homeless families seeking shelter in an already hopelessly overcrowded city.

This sort of bureaucratic master-minding, called "Planning," does not make sense. If the purpose of the Federal program is to blot out slums and encourage adequate housing, the work should *start with housing*, not with new "Art Centers" creating new hordes of homeless.

State socialism moves in wondrous ways its mysteries to perform. The housing-socialists will, of course, not give a forthright answer to our question: Why spend \$40,000,000 to UN-house 5,194 families or 21,000 people when they could be housed properly and adequately where they now are, with an Improvement Investment of only \$13,815,000?

Can it be that State Socialism is beyond all logic?



## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

THE 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Russia has concluded its sessions in Moscow. Out of a welter of speeches of Communist Party delegates from the four quarters of the earth, including at least three from the U.S.A., what emerges that directly affects us today? What does all this talk mean?

At the Communist Congress three years ago Stalin was downgraded by Nikita Khrushchev. In the intervening time, Khrushchev has sloughed off the rest of the group who then surrounded him.

A new seven-year plan was announced and if words were deeds we could look forward to being rapidly downgraded as a first-rate nation—to put it mildly. If with all our advantages, with all our skills, with all our freedom, we permit the Soviet to outproduce, and outinvent us—then Khrushchev will be proven right.

That Khrushchev will throw everything he can command into trying to make his plan succeed, is apparent. He has to—for if he falters by the wayside, the other Red wolves will surely devour him. One of the perpetual handicaps of disposing of one's colleagues in the Red land is that of creating insecurity in those who remain. Each one lives in the fear that he will be next—and determines to get in his licks first.

But not only does Khrushchev have to worry about himself. He has another worry. Every time the strength and size and manpower of the Soviet is mentioned, there is always the thought in his mind of that other Red nation whose manpower is so much greater, and whose stranglehold on its people is now far greater than Khrushchev would ever dare to enforce in the Soviet. Red China is a collaborator, a co-operator—but will it remain a satellite?

The speeches of the satellite delegates all acclaimed the Soviet as usual, as "working for peace." (Perhaps they should have said "pieces of other countries.") But Chou En-lai, representing Red China, spoke with militant fervor and warned that "imperialist war maniacs may stake their hopes on war."

In case you did not know it—the United States is, according to him, the "war maniac." We are, according to the Reds, the "imperialists," creating by our vast armament program and our world-flung bases, all the tension there is in the world—and thwarting the "peaceful" settlement the Reds planned for Berlin and Taiwan?

---

# NATIONALISM IN OUR LITERATURE

---

Writers in the early days of our country were keenly aware  
of Americanism, and embodied this belief in their writings

---

By DR. DAVID D. ANDERSON

---

of Michigan State University

THE literature of the early period of the Republic is permeated with the theme of nationalism in degrees ranging from the extremely obvious to the vague consciousness of an incipient difference between the American and the Englishman. In addition this national awareness ranged from fully-developed political structures in the political writings of the period through the recognition of the need for a truly American literature in the embryonic *belles lettres* of the time, with, of course, innumerable gradations between the extremes.

This aspect of American writing of the period is an entirely natural outgrowth of the severance of political ties between the mother country and the colonies and the ensuing need for political and cultural institutions which would support the new country in its separate course.

For the most part the literature of the early years of the American nation is pragmatic, due to economic, political, social, and geographic factors beyond the scope of this article, which is an examination and determination of the nationalistic aspects of early American writing.

Since political questions occupied the best minds of the time to a great extent due to the external and internal political situation, much of the pragmatic writing of the period is political in nature. In the period leading to the Revolution, during it, and following it, nationalism and politics go hand in hand.

John Dickinson, in his *Letters From An American Farmer in Pennsylvania*, published in 1767-1768, provides an early view of the concept of American rights and American identity as opposed to those of Englishmen in the mother country. Although a moderate who fell far short of proclaiming revolution, Dickinson nevertheless contributed to that sense of identity among the colonists which manifested itself in the establishment of the new nation.

Although he rejects outright severance of ties with Britain, Dickinson nevertheless proclaims that America is a country, that Americans are different from Englishmen by virtue of their geographic environment, and that these facts must be recognized, not only by British authority, but by the Americans themselves.

During the actual fighting of the Revolution, nationalism seems to be taken for granted by the authors of the various political papers. Thomas Paine, in the *Crisis* series, displays this point of view, as does Thomas Jefferson in *The Declaration of Independence*. Both of them refer to "our country" and "our countrymen," implying in doing so that the American national character is established in fact.

In both cases, however, and especially in Paine's *Common Sense*, the implication that the nation is a unit is extremely valuable, not only in achieving the purpose of the writings, but in aiding citizens of the colonies to think of themselves as Americans rather than colonists or Virginians or New Englanders or transplanted Englishmen.

After the war of the revolution was fought and won, and the colonies were in fact free and independ-

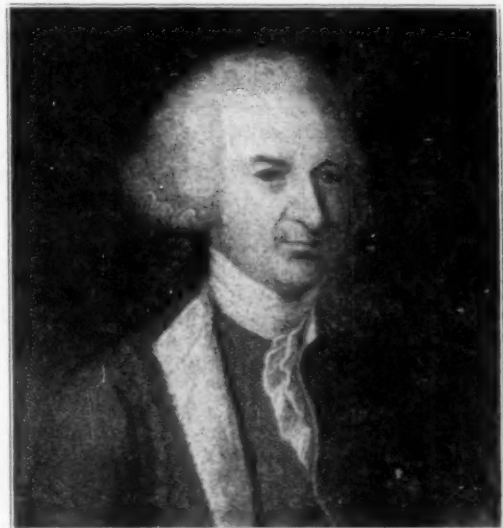
ent, the political writing of the period continued to illustrate and foster the concept of a national awareness.

Immediately following the cessation of hostilities, George Washington in his *Circular to the States*, in which he resigned his commission as Commander in Chief, appealed strongly to this consciousness of nationality by emphasizing the unique situation in which Americans found themselves and emphasizing the fact that the American nation should take its rightful place among the nations of the world. Furthermore, he advocated the establishment of a strong Federal Government as one of "the Pillars on which the glorious Fabrick of our Independence and National Character must be supported. . ."

The first document which was designed to instill some semblance of unity among the States, *The Articles of Confederation*, and *The Constitution of the United States* which succeeded it were both essentially nationalistic in nature, although behind them was an internal argument concerning the actual form which the Government was to take and the rights which would be delegated to the national Government, the States, and the people.

The foremost political writers of the period following the Revolution, the Federalist group, consisting of James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay as outstanding spokesmen, and the Anti-Federalist group, represented by Thomas Jefferson and Philip Freneau, both contributed to the concept of American nationalism.

Although both groups were primarily interested in the form that the new Government was to take and their writings represented opposite sides in the political debate mentioned above, all of the spokesmen



John Dickinson Expresses Concepts of American Rights  
In Works, 1768

were concerned with the future of the United States as a whole, recognizing that it was a country. Neither side considered any other possibility. Each side concerned itself with the rights and privileges of Americans in relationship to each other.

In general, the political writing of the period encouraged, fostered, and finally recognized that the United States was in fact a unit, composed of various factions, it is true, but nevertheless possessed of characteristics which mark the citizen as an American, as a member of a society which had a common heritage, a common language, and common problems and interests. The concept of nationalism became established in the minds and lives of the people, and the political writings of the period reflect that concept.

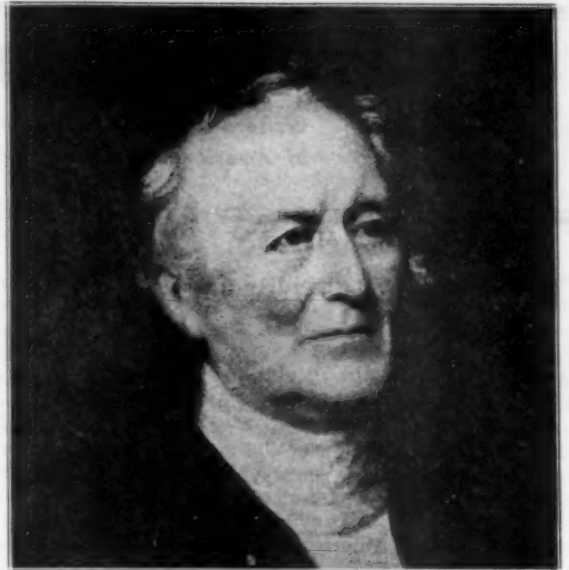
Pragmatic writing other than political writing of the period also reflects the concept of nationalism. In the writings of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the nationalistic concept is evident in his statements concerning education in the new nation. Dr. Rush advocated education that would be American in character and hence, fit the students for their roles in the new republic. In other fields, too, the preoccupation with things American is evident. In *A Brief Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century*, Samuel Miller points out with justifiable pride the achievements in other fields—in art, literature, publications, and literary and philosophic societies newly established in America.

In the field of *belles lettres*, the theme of nationalism is frequently more obvious than in the other writings of the period. Although in its infancy, nevertheless, American literature in general began to show evidences of the fact that an entire continent full of material was available to the writer and was being used to increasing degrees. Although the works themselves in poetry, the novel, and the drama were modeled on British forms, American characters, settings, and themes began to be used. Americans could recognize themselves, their towns, their countryside with its flora, fauna, even its Indians.

Likewise, in using American materials, the writers of the period were striving for the establishment of what could be considered a truly American literary tradition as Webster, Paulding, and Channing demanded. At the same time, conditions in the new nation were also combining to foster the cultivation of a new tradition. The growth of cities, with attendant cultural advantages; the establishment of libraries, periodicals, printing presses; the growth of American national consciousness were all factors which tended to encourage American creative writing.

In the field of drama, the trend to nationalism was especially obvious. The play *Andre*, by William Dunlap, appeared in 1798 in a climate more conducive to the establishment of a theatrical tradition following the decline of Calvinism and the conclusion of the war. This play, dealing with an incident in the Revolution, was essentially nationalistic in character. Based on the episode which culminated in Benedict Arnold's treason, it uses the period prior to Major Andre's execution as an opportunity to display the traits which it considered essentially noble in Americans. Although not anti-British in tone, the play does laud Washington, America, and Americans; likewise, it condemns tyranny which forces men to fight.

*The Contrast*, 1789, by Royall Tyler, is another example of the play which deals with American problems in America. Although modeled on Richard Sheridan, the play has an essentially American flavor. Intensely nationalistic, it satirizes foreign affectations and conceit while eulogizing the sterling qualities



John Trumbull Expressed American Point of View in Our Early History

found in true Americans such as the Colonel and his friends.

In the novel, too, nationalism shows itself early in American literary history. Although the first American novel, *The Power of Sympathy*, is set in America, William Hill Brown did not devote himself to writing a truly American novel as did his successors. Charles Brockden Brown was the first to attempt to write in a new national literary tradition. His technique and treatment remained essentially British, but his characters were Americans, the settings were identifiably American, and he contributed to the ideas that America was a fertile source of material and that Americans would support a profession of letters.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge, in *Modern Chivalry* (1792-1815) took up the theme of Americans and American problems with more success than his prede-

(See NATIONALISM — page 32)



Benjamin Rush Gives Nationalistic Concept in Education



# NEED FOR NEW LABOR--EMPLOYER LAWS

*American public victim of squeeze in labor union-employer contracts — brings demand for Taft-Hartley amendments or new laws for consumer protection*

By DONALD J. WOOD

AMERICA is challenged today by the power of labor union leaders in politics . . . in society . . . in economics.

Students of industrial relations cannot deny that workers must receive a living wage . . . that industry does have certain obligations to its work force . . .

But when men without scruples . . . without dignity . . . without respect can help elect their chosen Government officials . . . who curry their favor . . .

When some Government leaders are afraid to pass restrictive legislation . . . when Senators and Congressmen and assemblymen balk because they fear retaliation at the polls . . .

When political leaders of the olden days disappear from the scene . . . "The Mail Must Go Through" — Cleveland . . . "There is no right to strike against public safety" — Coolidge . . .

When unions continue to act against public interest by tying up travel at peak times as was done recently by the air pilots union . . . When sources of public information are destroyed because of a strike of a minority union . . .

When wage increases are asked during periods of expanding unemployment and a recession . . . When excessive spending in the wake of disastrous inflationary trends is demanded . . .

It is time for citizens to fear for the future of their country . . . their economy . . . and their constitutional form of government.

One of the by-products of such abuses is that many honest, sincere and capable union leaders, who have worked for responsible and business-like unionism, must bear the brunt of the attacks upon corrupt union practices.

Nevertheless, we must ask ourselves . . .

What prompts union leaders to adamantly refuse to bring reform from within?

Why are unions opposed to Government regulation that would bring more democracy to the union movement?

Why do responsible leaders refuse to effect internal regulation that would restrict the actions of union racketeers?

Failing to find these answers, the only course of action is Government intervention, and the passage of Federal and State legislation to regulate the activities of unions.

The big question is how many of these laws can be passed considering the antipathy of organized labor . . . the indifference of the American public . . . the timidity of Government officials?

All unions should be required to keep proper records on the matters on which they report.

These would be open to examination by the Government and, subject to reasonable conditions, by union members.

Senator McClellan has reported many instances that the accounting and financial practices of unions have not been of the highest standards.

Although there is an accounting, McClellan states

that in many cases it has simply been totalling the figures to see if the books balance, and not going into the nature of the expenditure and whether the expenditure was properly recorded or whether the record reflected the true expenditure.

The Senator from Arkansas maintains that if union officials failed to comply with established standards of accounting, they should be denied the right of collective bargaining representation.

And he insisted that when they did not comply, their revenues should be treated as income and taxed accordingly. The present income-tax exempt privilege, that unions now enjoy, should consequently be denied.

In his labor message, President Eisenhower advocated that there be regulation of union action which would put local unions under trusteeships.

The committee headed by McClellan urged that unions can only be controlled if and when certain democratic processes are incorporated in union government, and the union is in control of the members — the men who work, and not in the hands of an international trustee.

In one State labor proposal, it was recommended that the parent union could only impose a trusteeship on local for good reason. The parent body, the international, could not count votes on delegates from locals under trusteeship unless the delegates were elected by secret ballot.

Under this legislation, the parent body could not use the local's funds.

A further suggestion by a leading industrial relations specialist advocated that if trusteeships are warranted, legislation should provide a limitation of one year on such absentee direction.

Under the Taft-Hartley law, political contributions by unions to candidates for Federal office are prohibited, but this restriction is freely circumvented.

It is McClellan's thinking that all political contributions for all offices be eliminated.

In the words of the Senator from Arkansas:



Scene from Hearing Room of McClellan Labor Racket Committee

"I firmly believe that all political contributions by unions, union members and corporations should be prohibited.

"I cannot oppose a voluntary contribution for campaign purposes, but to take dues money and contribute it to any political candidate or party is an abuse that should be prohibited."

It should be remembered that there is no Federal law against unions contributing to State, municipal and county elections.

Despite the Taft-Hartley Act, union money is finding its way into campaigns for Federal offices. Union leaders usually claim that it came in by voluntary contributions, that they have urged their members to voluntarily contribute a dollar, etc. There is evidence that union funds have found the way to COPE, then to national party funds, and without question to State and local party campaign funds.

To go further, some of the unions contribute to other non-union organizations and to some special local set-ups, which in turn contribute to campaigns. For example, the Americans for Democratic Action, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Civil Liberties Clearing House, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the National Committee for an Effective Congress, and numerous other letter-head committees created around candidates.

Those who have had an opportunity of examining some of the constitutions, by-laws or governing rules of unions readily understand the reasons behind such proposed legislation.

There are many cases where such documents are in direct violation of the labor laws of the land, and are perpetuated by an inane and lax company policy, with whom the unions do business. Many of these union by-laws and constitutions are recognized by management with full knowledge of their illegality.

These provisions include such things as traveling cards, restriction of membership, illegal apprenticeship requirements, make-work provisions, closed shop agreements, etc.

In most cases the laws of the international are supreme . . . and the democratic function of the local is hampered.

Some industrial relations authorities advocate a prohibition of picketing to compel an employer to give a union bargaining rights in cases where employees have indicated they don't want a union.

It is proposed that when one or more unions file a claim to represent workers in a plant, they can file petitions for an election with the local State's Department of Industrial Relations. The department would then conduct hearing, hold elections, determine units, and designate the collective bargaining representative.

This would repeal many State laws permitting employers to obtain injunctions against jurisdictional strikes and set up alternative procedure for settling such disputes.

This actually would mean the formation of a "little NLRB" within the framework of many States' industrial relations departments.

In a contested election, it would determine which union should have collective bargaining rights.

To protect the funds of union members, President Eisenhower devoted much of his message to the financial records of unions. Among these proposals were:

There should be a requirement that all unions file detailed annual reports with the Labor Department — as well as with union members — covering the entire financial operations and one that can be easily interpreted by the rank and file membership.



*Detroit Strikers Stage "Sit Down"; Arm Selves Against Management Invasion*

Union officers would be accountable for administration of union funds and property. This duty would be enforceable in courts in accounting suits.

As an example, recently a local union on the west coast bought a parcel of land, paying \$33,000. The property was divided into three parcels and sold, with one parcel being bought by union officials for \$15,000. The union leaders later sold it back to the union for \$35,000.

The President's proposal would provide criminal penalties for misuse of union funds, concealing or destroying records.

The President's recommended legislation would give the Secretary of Labor power to police the union fund accounting.

Unions and their officers would have to keep proper records on any payments or investments that create conflict of interest or interfere with the statutory rights of union members.

It is suggested that present secondary boycott bans of the Taft-Hartley Act be tightened, so as to prohibit coercion of employers as well as employees.

Another proposal would place unions under trust laws, keeping local strikes within the State's boundaries.

Unions must become subject to such anti-boycott laws, as suggested by the President, in order to prevent such tragedies as the Kohler situation, where other unions refuse to use a product of a strike-bound

(See NEED — page 32)



*General Strike in New York City Shuts Off Business*

# WHY DO WE GIVE IN TO DEFEATISM?

*To achieve scientific progress the Kremlin has had to scrap many Communist practices in order to retain its scientists*

By JESS RALEY

THE average Russian who doesn't produce enough in an hour to barter for a loaf of bread, would certainly be surprised by the trend towards defeatism in the United States. A family who must live in one room, wait months to buy a pair of shoes, and share a bathroom with four or five other families, could scarcely be other than amused by American reaction to Russia's major scientific accomplishments.

This is not to imply that nuclear weapons and inter-continental missiles at the disposal of Soviet dictators are a matter of little regard to the free world. The potential danger is very real, but the near-panic exemplified by many Americans is rooted in superficial thinking and the biggest overselling since Longfellow immortalized Paul Revere.

That there are a number of great minds in Russia, no authority would dispute. The cream of the home crop has been bolstered by imports from the best in Germany. Just how much these men have accomplished by their own calculations and experiments and how much was stolen we have no way of knowing. We do know, however, that only a few years ago Russia was using their best intelligence forces to steal nuclear data from the United States and Great Britain.

To reach a logical conclusion of what such Russian cities as Dubna mean to the free world, one must first understand its cost to Communist ideology. Communism is supposed to be a society devoid of class, wherein every man receives remuneration according to his needs with no regard for skill or effort expended. The Karl Marx theory as preached to the uneducated and ne'er-do-wells of the free world, did not, could not, produce the incentive necessary to launch a Sputnik, trigger an H-bomb, build a 10-billion volt synchro-phasotron or win the Nobel prize in science. To generate the effort and ingenuity to accomplish these things, Russia's dictators were forced to deviate from their most dogmatic doctrine and create a city with near free world atmosphere.

Communist leadership is evidently pleased with the scientific accomplishments of their "free city" within a slave state but many factors involved would cause pause for thought. The fact that Russia was forced to substitute incentive, a free world commodity, to accomplish feats of science unattainable under her norm or lash system may appear a small thing to the average free world citizen but rest assured it constitutes a very real thorn in the side of Communist leadership.

The scientists who built Dubna are one hundred per cent dependent upon the Communist dictators, of course, but the dictators now realize they are becoming somewhat dependent upon the scientists. That Communist leadership is well aware of these facts is exemplified by the recent shake-up in Russia's educational system.

Really great scientists, especially those devoted to pure mathematics, have very little interest in world

affairs as a rule. Quite possibly, when Khrushchev wonders about his scientists devotion to the Communist cause, he remembers that when the Romans invaded Syracuse, Archimedes' greatest concern was for his circles.

The "also-rans," in the people's race for a free city berth, represents another potential danger to Communist ideology. Knowledge uninhibited by special privilege, could scarcely fail to make these people critical of the dictatorial powers of the Communist Party. These young people, and there are many thousands of them, can see and understand what incentive and comparative freedom have accomplished in one particular field of endeavor. By this token it is clear to the more intelligent youth of Russia that the dictators could increase production of consumer goods with equal rapidity if the same principles were applied.

That Communist ideology cannot tolerate a widespread system of competition and incentive, will become more and more apparent as time goes by. The critical youth of today will be the family man and woman of tomorrow, still faced with a shortage of consumer goods, living in hovels, more critical than ever and teaching their children. While there is no imminent challenge to Communist ideology from this source, it is by no means impossible that the few years devoted to essentialist education could boomerang against Communism in the not too distant future.

America's almost frantic effort to ape Russia's system of education would be even more amusing to the Russian people, than our attitude toward their scientific achievement. The people, along with Communist leadership, are very unhappy with Russia's educational system. As a matter of fact the curricula with special emphasis on science, the one many leaders in the States are rushing to embrace, has been scrapped in Russia.

In any effort to understand the Russian educational system, it must be remembered that all known and



*Nikita Khrushchev, Boss of Russia, Satellites and World Communism, Addresses Jan., 1959, World Congress of Reds at Moscow*



accepted methods were abolished after the Revolution. Vocational training as advocated by Marxist polytechnicism was tried first. This method, based on the assumption that all theory, apart from practice is useless, produced a generation of second-class mechanics who were pitifully illiterate. To grasp the extent of Russia's illiteracy under this system, it is well to recall that almost all engineers and technicians were imported during the 20's and 30's.

Because of the Iron Curtain, it is difficult to ascertain just when "the party" decided polytechnicism was doomed to failure, Karl Marx notwithstanding. The change probably started in the middle thirties when they were having to "buy" almost all their knowledge from the outside world. Certainly the second phase, the essentialist method, had borne little fruit when Russia was forced to secure outside leadership to conquer tiny Finland in 1940.

The second phase in Russia's search for an acceptable formula for education reached its zenith about the end of World War II. I remember an evening with a Russian officer in Berlin before the Iron Curtain had been lowered to any appreciable extent. This officer had become quite mellow as the evening progressed and spoke with obvious pride of the "bright future" available to his eldest son on condition he devote himself to the study of physics. The conversation was in German which neither of us spoke very well, but I gathered there were many special concessions and privileges available to those who could qualify. When I confronted this officer with the fact that Communist doctrine, as I understood it, prohibited this sort of thing, he smiled and said, "With the mouth those things are forbidden, but in practice, the leaders do what they must to achieve the desired end."

While the second-class mechanics of yesteryear were able to take this sort of thing in stride, the "also-rans" of today are justly critical. The latest thing in Russian education appears to be a hybrid of the old polytechnicism and the newer essentialism. This method must be as unsatisfactory as the others. With respect to education, Communist leadership in Russia finds itself in a very unenviable position. First they must cultivate knowledge to survive; second, knowledge is a nemesis to dictatorial powers.

History-wise, the Communist dictatorship of Russia cannot endure more than a brief span. The aforementioned are only a few of many factors, any one of which would, in time, destroy Communism. Whether or not the United States, as we know and love it, is hale, hardy, and able to applaud its demise, depends not only on our own accomplishments, but also on how well we take advantage of Soviet mistakes.

At this present time, the U. S. appears to have a lot in common with team "A" in a recent football game. School "A" was known to field a powerful, well balanced team consistently. School "B" was notoriously weak and on "A's" schedule was a breather between more formidable opponents. In this particular game "B" received and returned the kick-off for a score, apparently because none of "A's" team wanted to dirty their uniforms. "A" was so shocked that "B" had scored first, or at all, for that matter, they played the whole game in a daze—far below their potential ability. "B" recovered a fumble and scored again in the third period.

"A's" class and over-all superiority piled up a tremendous advantage in first downs and total yardage,



*Reds Drool Over Americans' Modern Conveniences on Exhibit at Moscow Fair*

but they were not rushing the passer, covering the receiver, or recovering fumbles. Any time before the middle of the fourth quarter "A" could have won by settling down and playing the brand of ball of which they were capable. "B's" first touchdown cost "A" a little prestige but shock and defeatism cost them the game.

Certainly no one should attempt to minimize the accomplishments of Russia's scientists, but to expand those accomplishments beyond reality is even less desirable. Development in a single field of science does not constitute scientific superiority. Any educational system, worthy of the name, is a gradual evolution guided by a sincere desire to enrich and broaden the scope of all the people. That the state must profit hugely from such a system is elementary, but this profit should be indirect—the natural product of an enlightened people.

It is unrealistic to expect an opponent to beat himself, but it is foolish when we fail to take advantage of our opponents mistakes. Surely Communist ideology has made greater gains through free world fumbling than by its own offensive. Everyone knows the best defense is an overpowering offensive. The reason for the adoption of any offense is its advantage over the enemy's weakness. When will the U. S. include the recovery of Russia's fumbles in its offensive against Communist ideology?

Overconfidence, the result of underselling can hurt us, but only defeatism, the product of overselling, can beat us.



*United States Scientists Produce Missile Capable of Policing the World*

# 'TAXES AND THE PRICE OF GLORY'

*A hundred years ago Sidney Smith summed up the dangers inherent in an increasing tax burden in words equally applicable today*

By **FERDINAND J. WIENER**

YEARS ago, as a boy in rural school, the teacher was instructing us in the essentials of American Government. One thing about taxes has always stuck in my mind. That was a selection in our civics reader entitled, "Taxes and the Price of Glory," written by Sidney Smith, an English clergyman who founded the *Edinburgh Review*, and who died in 1845.

While the idea originally back of this writing was that to pay high taxes for the sake of fighting wars could only lead to eventual national disaster, yet the words of this article have remained with me throughout the years whenever I reflect upon our increasing tax burden which threatens to bankrupt and destroy the people of this nation.

The words of this article were as follows: "John Bull can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of Glory: — TAXES! Taxes upon every article which enters our mouths, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon everything which is pleasant to see, hear, smell, or taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on everything on earth, and the waters under the earth; on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material; taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the Judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride; — at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay."

To pause a moment, doesn't this sound somewhat familiar? Some States have also legislated a sales tax. Now read further:

"The school-boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; — and the dying Englishman pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent, into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz-bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent; makes his will on an eight-pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and then he is gathered to his fathers; — to be taxed no more.

"In addition to all this, the habit of dealing with large sums will make the government avaricious and profuse; and the system itself will infallibly generate the base vermin of spies and informers, and a still more pestilent race of political tools and retainers of the meanest and most odious description; — while the prodigious patronage which the collecting of this splendid revenue will throw into the hands of Government will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold



*"Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death," Said Patrick Henry in Protest to British Taxes on the Colonies*

out such means and temptations to corruptions, as all the virtue and public spirit, even of Republicans, will be unable to resist. Every wise Jonathan should remember this."

How true this has become! It is over forty years ago since I read the above in my schoolbook, just before World War I, and it made a very deep impression even upon my boyish mind, for I was then already greatly interested in American history and in Government.

Compared to today's vast Government obligations, our spending in those days was small. But there is reason to fear that our confiscatory tax system can and will eventually destroy us.

Our so-called liberals think that by spending yet greater sums, it is possible to abolish poverty from the earth. Yesterday, I heard a Chinese refugee speak over the radio, answering questions about Red China. He spoke truly when he said the Communists promised riches to all, and ended with making everybody more equally poor!

## COMING FEATURES

Communists In Your Back Yard

\* \* \*

America's Historical Homes

\* \* \*

Greatest Train Chase in History

\* \* \*

Life In The Arctic

\* \* \*

Democrat Conservatives Look To Ohio

\* \* \*

Sacramento Plan "Pitfalls"

\* \* \*

and many others

## WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

Possibly one of the briefest yet fullest definitions of Communism ever given, has been written by The Honorable Winston S. Churchill, C. H., M. P., in his new book, "Great Contemporaries," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. Mr. Churchill's definition of Communism is as follows:

"Communism is not only a creed. It is a plan of campaign. A Communist is not only the holder of certain opinions; he is the pledged adept of a well-thought-out means of enforcing them. The anatomy of discontent and revolution has been studied in every phase and aspect, and a veritable drill book prepared in a scientific spirit for subverting all existing institutions. The method of enforcement is as much a part of the Communist faith as the doctrine itself. At first the time-honored principles of Liberalism and Democracy are invoked to shelter the infant organism. Free speech, the right of public meeting, every form of lawful political agitation and constitutional right are paraded and asserted. Alliance is sought with every popular movement towards the left.

"The creation of a mild Liberal or Socialist regime in some period of convulsion is the first milestone. But no sooner has this been created than it is to be overthrown. Woes and scarcity resulting from confusion must be exploited. Collisions, if possible attended with bloodshed, are to be arranged between the agents of the New Government and the working people. Martyrs are to be manufactured. An apologetic attitude in the rulers should be turned to profit. Pacific propaganda may be made the mask of hatreds never before manifested among men. No faith need be, indeed may be, kept with non-Communists. Every act of good will, of tolerance, of conciliation, of mercy, of magnanimity on the part of Governments or Statesmen is to be utilized for their ruin. Then when the time is ripe and the moment opportune, every form of lethal violence from mob revolt to private assassination must be used without stint or compunction. The citadel will be stormed under the banners of Liberty and Democracy; and once the apparatus of power is in the hands of the Brotherhood, all opposition, all contrary opinions must be extinguished by death. Democracy is but a tool to be used and afterwards broken; Liberty but a sentimental folly unworthy of the logician. The absolute rule of a self-chosen priesthood according to the dogmas it has learned by rote is to be imposed upon mankind without mitigations progressively forever. All this, set out in prosy text books, written also in blood in the history of several powerful nations, is the Communist's faith and purpose. To be forewarned should be to be forearmed!"



# SEVER RELATIONS WITH REDS

*Why play the whipping boy for Communists,  
enhancing their cold war victory?*

By WALTER S. STEELE

THE existence of Bolshevik rule over the masses of Russia and its continuity of brutal rule, its expansion of rule to the countries of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Eastern Germany, and finally Communist rule over Red China, North Korea and certain Pacific Islands, is due to the soft-heartedness of the American people and of their political leaders. Let's look at the facts.

During the breakdown of the Czarist forces of Russia and the spread of the Red revolution in that country during the dying days of the First World War, we sent troops to Russia under the command of General P. N. Wrangel, as did France, England and Japan. These forces were neither unified, nor supported with sufficient supplies. This lack of unification and supplies enabled the Red revolutionaries to concentrate their operations chiefly within the more heavily populated areas of the nation and to isolate the allied forces, making them no serious threat to the Reds.

Even General Ludendorf, head of the defeated Kaiser armed forces, pleaded with the Allied Council at Versailles to be permitted to return to Russia with a portion of his defeated army to put down the Red rebellion the German government and its bankers had set loose upon Russia. He feared the future of Germany and of the world unless the creature of his own country's making was destroyed. The Allied Council evidently feared Ludendorf more than they did the Bolsheviks, thinking it might be a trick on the part of the former to augment the Bolsheviks with the German forces and go on the march again.

By 1921 Russia under a Communist government was in the throes of a great famine. Some 15 million women, children and men died of hunger. General confusion had spread throughout the land. People migrated *en masse* from their urban and rural homes to cities and vice versa in search of food, believing the famine to be local. They were turned back from the cities and, putting up objections, were shot down in brutal mass murder by Red troops. It was then that the United States Congress appropriated \$70 million of our taxpayers' money for relief for the starving Russians. Although Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky and others coming into power under "hate the capitalists and imperialists" slogans expressed no individual thanks of appreciation, the "People's Commissars" did resolve a joint expression of thanks, not to the Government, but to the people of America "in the name of the millions of people saved." The resolution ended with the statement: "The USSR will never forget the aid rendered by the American people, holding it to be a pledge of the future friendship of the two nations."

It then developed that the leadership of the Communist government was soon to declare open war on all non-Communist nations, including the U.S.A. The aid given was quickly forgotten by the Red leaders, but without that aid the shaky rule of the Bolsheviks would have been cracked wide open and destroyed early in its inception. Lenin and then Stalin launched a conspiratorial plot against the "most powerful" and

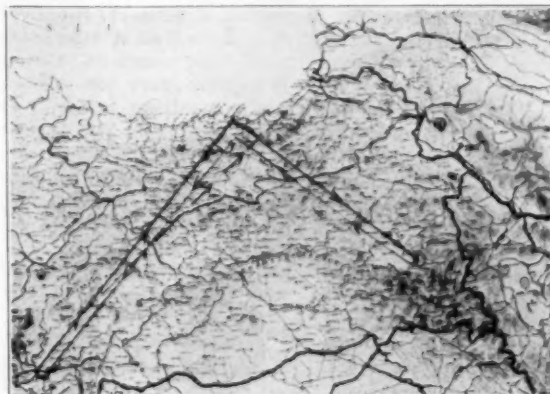
"most imperialistic" of all "capitalist countries," the U.S.A. They organized the Communist (Third) International and planted within our borders a highly trained conspiratorial section of that International, a force schooled and drilled in Moscow in espionage, civil war and agitation, directed from the Kremlin. These were instructed to organize uprisings leading to the overthrow of our Government and the establishment of a Soviet State, a section of the Kremlin rule.

Then came 1933 with Russia still down at the heels, but with a growing population, with murderous purges being waged throughout the Ukraine, the breadbasket of Russia, and machinegun purging at the top and at the bottom in the Communist Party ranks, yet President Roosevelt gave diplomatic recognition to Russia. This gave a new stimulus to the Bolshevik rule. It brought diplomatic and trade relations to Red Russia from all other leading nations. It was a shot in the arm again needed to save and bolster the rule of the murderous Red rulers.

Russia's appreciation was exemplified by the stimulation of its treasonable forces secretly planted amongst us and in stirring up world contentions. Soon Russia made a "coexistence" pact with Hitler and then with Japan. Hitlerism and Stalinism joined in a bloodfest of Europe. Chinese Reds spread their poisonous fangs over China. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and World War II was on. Russia and Germany had a falling out. We then rushed to the aid of Communist Russia, curbed our aid to Nationalist China, expanded Russia's military and economic strength through Lend-Lease and again enhanced Red rule this time by our alliance.

We drove the Japs out of China and the Germans out of France, Italy, Yugoslavia and the remainder of Europe. Like vultures the Red Chinese swarmed over China and the pressure we brought to bear on the Nazis forced them to withdraw against Russia. We gave over rule to Communist Tito, then a Stalinist in Yugoslavia. We permitted Russia to occupy all east-

(See SEVER — page 32)



Russians Shoot Down Unarmed American Transport which  
Route of Plane Indicates it was Lured into Red Trap

---

# LITERATURE FOR AMERICANS

*Today when so many publishers are being lured by the leftist bloc-purchasing of books, an American publisher stands out!*

---

By RICHARD J. PEAD

---

A GREAT many books of major importance, dealing independently and critically with a number of important controversial aspects of American history of the Roosevelt-Truman era and the immediate post-war period, would probably never have come into the hands of the public if it had not been for the courage and enterprise of three of the smallest publishing houses in the United States. The Caxton Printers, Devin-Adair, and Henry Regnery have all brought out books of immense political significance, books which were passed over by the big commercial houses to whom they were often first submitted. Many more people would have preferred to see the books suppressed or banned.

In their series of "Books for Libertarians," Caxton Printers of Caldwell, Idaho, have now issued over thirty titles and have several more in preparation. Publishers of books for more than a quarter of a century, Caxtons have brought out more than six hundred different titles altogether, with the emphasis on political works and Western Americana. The latter covers a fairly wide field, and actually includes fiction and poetry with a Western background, but the majority of the volumes are factual and authentic books dealing with the history of the West and its people, its frontier past and settlement, its pioneers and Indians, its progress and development.

In the field of political publishing Caxtons have established themselves in a unique position, which is simply that of printing books by writers who extol pure and unadulterated Americanism, writers who believe in our Capitalist free enterprise system and are wholeheartedly opposed to the socialistic welfare-staters who would undermine American individualism and turn us all into mindless puppets controlled by the state and dependent on the state from the cradle to the grave.

Most Caxton authors believe, as do all thinking and patriotic American men and women, that we must be eternally vigilant to cherish and protect our great republic and the Constitution on which it was established by those wise and far-sighted founders. Caxton authors are concerned, particularly, over the growing power of Government and the resulting loss of personal liberty, a concern made apparent in the titles of many of their books, such as "Man versus the State," "Our Enemy, the State," "Toil, Taxes, and Troubles," "Give Me Liberty," "Education or Indoctrination," "One Man's Fight for Freedom."

The man responsible for the Caxton Libertarian Library is the co-founder and president of the firm, James Herrick Gipson. Known to his friends and fellow Libertarians fondly as "Jim Gipson—American," this self-taught champion of liberty has devoted almost all of his long and incredibly industrious working life to a fearless and in some respects costly crusade to spread the ideas of Libertarianism. It began, he says, when as a young man on his way to war in 1917, he

spent an afternoon in the company of Theodore Roosevelt. The ex-president told him something he has never forgotten.

"Your generation and the generation following yours," T. R. said, "are going to have a tremendously difficult problem to solve—the problem of making representative, free government stable and efficient. Promise me this, Jim Gipson: That as long as you live, you will give of your time, your thought and your energy to that problem, to make free government work."

Jim Gipson made that promise to Roosevelt, and says he has renewed it every year since, pledging himself to fight, as long as he lives, for the principles he believed would keep America free. "Not much was done to redeem my pledge to Roosevelt," he once remarked modestly, "beyond political activity in my own State until 1938, when I got into correspondence with Albert J. Nock. Shortly after that we brought out the first American printing of Spencer's "Man Versus the State." Since then our books for Libertarians have grown to over thirty titles."

Caxton's president admits that he never expected to make any profit from publishing books for Libertarians, and was fully prepared to finance any losses involved in his patriotic venture. His losses over a period of nearly three decades are almost a quarter of a million dollars, giving some indication of the measure of this rugged individualist's devotion to the American republic, and the price he has been willing to pay in the battle for personal liberty and sound Government by publishing books that expose the men and institutions representing the enemies of our society. He feels that he will be sufficiently rewarded for his efforts if he can die in the belief that the younger generation can inherit a nation in which the powers of Government have been diminished and the freedom of the individual citizen increased.

A year ago, the American Academy of Public Affairs added to the many distinguished honors given to James Herrick Gipson when presenting him with its Award of Merit for 1957, "For original research and contributions in the field of Constitutional law and for outstanding public service in efforts to preserve our Constitutional form of Government."

---

"The danger to all well-established free government arises from the unwillingness of the people to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of democracy, they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples."

— PRESIDENT WM. HENRY HARRISON

## ENEMY — (Continued from page 10)

This is the charge made against the group, many of whom are identified by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its latest report, entitled "Communist Legal Subversion."

The Congressional report points out that the mechanics of legal subversion extend far beyond any legitimate process of legal representation. They embrace the efforts of a conspiratorial minority, trained in the use of the legal instruments of our society, to turn those instruments into weapons for the destruction of our free society.

It continues by saying:

"While relatively few in number, the principals in this operation enjoy a far disproportionate influence in the American community as a result of a combination of legal training, schooling in Communist subversive techniques and the fact that they have behind them the entire Communist apparatus and are made the subjects of favorable publicity build-ups on the part of the Communist Party, its fronts and fellow travelers in all walks of life.

"The locus operandi of the Communist lawyer has ranged from the Communist Party and its myriad front groups and enterprises to the most respected institutions of our Republic. The record will show, for example, that Communist lawyers have not only been in the forefront of the party's own organizational apparatus and of particular party projects such as the campaign of political subversion, but that they have also promoted the Communist cause in the courts, the Congress, and executive agencies of our Government.

"From the scope and nature of their activities, it is evident that Communist lawyers rank as part of an elite corps within the Communist fifth column on American soil."

The Committee emphasized that Communist lawyers "represent only a fraction of the total number of individuals engaged in the practice of law in the United States," and that the report "should not be construed as a reflection on the overwhelming majority of the legal profession, in whose loyalty and patriotism the Committee has the highest confidence." The Committee praised the American Bar Association for its concern over the activities of Communist lawyers. The Committee noted that the American Bar Association has established a Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, and that the Association had adopted a number of recommendations directly relating to Communism and Communist lawyers.

The report continues:

"The fact that identified Communist lawyers are very much in a minority does not alter the seriousness of the situation whereby agents of the Communist Party, by gaining entry into the legal profession, are in a unique position to serve as instruments for those who would pervert the very democratic processes a lawyer is sworn to defend."

The report lists the National Lawyers Guild as "an important focal point in the Communist campaign of legal subversion." It states that "in the course of its present study of the problem of legal subversion, the committee found that most of the lawyers who have been identified before it as members of the Communist



*Communist China's Boss Chats Fraternally With Communist East Germany's Red Boss, Otto Grotewohl, in Recent Red Confab in Moscow*

Party have played prominent roles in the National Lawyers Guild."

Services rendered to the Communist Party by these lawyers are listed as follows:

1. Capitalized on their membership in the legal profession to recruit fellow lawyers into the Communist Party.
2. Misapplied their legal training by assisting Communist operatives in circumventing the law in order to carry out party objectives.
3. Served in secret Communist cells aimed at espionage and influencing United States policy toward Communist objectives, while holding responsible legal positions in the United States Government.
4. Carried out important duties as a functionary of the Communist Party organization itself.
5. Served as attorneys for both Communist-dominated trade unions and those not under Communist control.



*Czechoslovakia's Red Boss, A. Novotny, Chats with Poland's Red Chief, Vladyslaw Gomulka, at Russia's Twenty-first Communist Party Congress in Moscow*



6. Acted as legal advisers to, and accepted leadership roles in, organizations which posed as legitimate non-Communist enterprises although they were, in fact, operated under Communist control for party purposes—for example, the party front organizations built around "civil rights" and other popular themes.

7. Exploited the prestige of their profession in the course of running for public office.

The House Committee report includes "a more detailed description of publicly recorded activities engaged in by certain lawyers who have been identified as members of the Communist Party" although it points out that the lawyers referred to represent only a small percentage of the identified Communists within the legal profession. The activities of 39 lawyers identified as Communists are given in considerable detail. They are identified by States, and the names of some of those whose activities are disclosed in the report:

John J. Abt, Frank J. Donner, David M. Freedman, Harry M. Justiz, Harry Sacher, Robert J. Silberstein, Abraham Unger, and Nathan Witt, all of New York.

George R. Andersen, Selma Mickels Bachelis, Benjamin Dreyfus, Bertram Edises, Pauline Epstein, J. Allan Frankel, Charles R. Garry, Richard Gladstein, Aubrey W. Grossman, Charles J. Katz, Seymour Mandel, Ben Margolis, John T. McTernan, John W. Porter, Rose S. Rosenberg, Samuel Rosenwein, Richard L. Rykoff, Esther Shandler, Laurence R. Sperber, Fred H. Steinmetz, Jack Tenner, Robert E. Treuhaft, Doris Brin Walker (Mrs. Mason Roberson), all of California.

Harriet Bouslog, Hawaii.

Maurice Louis Braverman, Maryland.

John Caughlan, Washington State.

Abraham J. Isserman and Leon Josephson, of New Jersey.

David Rein, Washington, D. C.

Allan R. Rosenberg, Massachusetts.

Hyman Schlesinger, Pennsylvania.

## The 'Intellectualists' Parade To Moscow

Harry Bridges, radical West Coast labor union leader who has blocked several efforts of our Government to deport him, is expected back from Russia soon.

Bridges has been on a trip that took him into several Communist-dominated countries and eventually Russia.

The boss of the West Coast longshoremen didn't wait until he got home to start singing praises of the foreign Reds.

In Moscow he held a press conference and told newsmen that Soviet trade union elections are "more democratic than many American ones." Continuing he said, "I have studied the activities of the Russian All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and twenty-three trade unions and come to the conclusion that the organization and system of elections in Soviet unions are democratic."

Bridges said members of the AFL-CIO should visit Russia and "learn that everything the worker in America heard about the U.S.S.R. is nothing but lies and slanderous propaganda."



*Red China's First Auto, "Phoenix," with Speed of 80 Miles an Hour, to be Offered on European Market "Some Day," But Not to Chinese. Russia Announces its First Auto All "For Export" and Not for Domestic Use, Will Appear Within Two Years Under 7-Year Plan*

Paul Robeson, American negro singer who is unstinting in his praise of the Russian way of life, is lying it out in comfort in a Kremlin hospital. His wife is a patient in the same hospital.

Robeson's trip to Russia was made possible by the U. S. Supreme Court when it overruled the Department of State which attempted to block issuance of a passport to the singer. The Passport office repeatedly turned down Robeson's passport application because he refused to sign the non-Communist affidavit.

Moscow sources said Mrs. Robeson is suffering from a "rundown condition" and her husband from "bronchitis."

Robeson has been linked with a great variety of Communist front movements in the United States and won the Stalin Peace Prize a few years ago on which the Income Tax Department forgave him the tax.

Another American with a Communist front record of note is defying the State Department's travel regulations.

In this case it is Dr. William E. DuBois, Negro "historian and sociologist," who arrived in Red China without authority of the United States to go there.



*Red Czechoslovakia Produces 450 Convertible "Skodas" for Export, But Not to Czechs*

The State Department granted Dr. DuBois a passport last June 30 containing the customary clause forbidding travel on the Communist-ruled China mainland. The Peiping Radio broadcast the announcement of the arrival of Dr. DuBois. State Department officials would not immediately speculate on their course of action.

A similar act of defiance was staged by William Worthy, Negro newspaper man from Baltimore, who went into Red China against State Department orders. His passport was taken from him on his return to the United States and he has an appeal pending in the U. S. Court of Appeals to recover the passport.

In Washington, a U. S. District Judge refused to rule on the right of Waldo Frank to travel to Communist China until a decision is rendered in the Worthy case. Frank, an author with a lengthy record of Red front affiliations, has been granted a passport but he went to court because the State Department tacked on the "no travel in Red China" amendment. Frank claims he has been invited to lecture in the University of Peiping. He also claims he wants to go to China to write newspaper articles and gather material for a book.

Frank presented the argument that "the right of intellectuals to communicate, even when their respective states are at war, was not challenged" but the Department of State claims that non-recognition and the trade and travel boycott of Red China are a part of this country's cold war strategy. It also points out that under present conditions it cannot protect American citizens from being seized and held hostage by the Chinese and that more such incidents could spark an international crisis.

A year ago the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the Department of State could not withhold passports and curtail "rights to travel" because of a person's political beliefs. It has never ruled, however, on the right of the State Department to place limitations on geographical bounds of travel. This question is presented in the Worthy case.

## Federal Jury Investigates Election Violation

Two men have been indicted by a Federal grand jury in Phoenix for violating the criminal code with respect to publishing attacks on candidates for Federal office without disclosing names of persons responsible.

The victim of the attack was Sen. Barry F. Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and the incident involved a cartoon depicting Josef Stalin urging Sen. Goldwater's election with a caption, "Why Not Vote for Goldwater." Named as defendant in the indictment are Frank Goldberg of Phoenix, Arizona, an employee of Goodyear Aircraft Corporation in Phoenix, and Earl N. Anderson, also of Phoenix, employed by the International Association of Machinists in Los Angeles, California.

The indictment, presented to Chief Judge Dave W. Ling of the District of Arizona by United States Attorney Jack D. H. Hays, contains two counts. In the first count the defendants are charged with willfully distributing the pamphlets in the District of Arizona on or about October 31, 1958. In the second count, the defendants are charged with knowingly causing the pamphlets to be transported in interstate commerce from California to Arizona on or about October 29, 1958.

## LISTENING IN On The RED PARTY LINE

The Communist leaders have long since surpassed Hitler in his technique of "The Big Lie" — and when it comes to declaiming to the people of the Soviet they throw off all restraint — but let's listen to what they say on The Red Party Line.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The All-Conquering Force of Marxism-Leninism" was the subject of an editorial in *Pravda*, the official mouthpiece of the Kremlin leaders, during the sessions of the Congress of the Communist Party in the latter part of January. Here are some extracts from the article:

"The 21st CPSU Congress will mark our country's entry into a period of extensive building of a communist society, the main task [under the new seven-year plan] of which is the all-around establishment of a material-technical basis of communism, the further strengthening of the economic and defense capacity of the motherland, the full satisfaction of the growing material and *spiritual* needs of the people."

When did the Red atheists start evincing awareness of the *spiritual* needs of the people? Isn't the promise of "full satisfaction of the growing *material* needs" like the promises made in the previous five-year plans?

"Following the path pointed out by the immortal Lenin and guided by his plan for the building of socialism in our country, the Leninist teaching of the dominant development of heavy industry, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have achieved great victories in raising the level of economy and culture and the growth of the well-being of the workers."

Why do visitors to the U.S.A. from the U.S.S.R. always end up their trips drooling over our Supermarkets?

"As a result of the country's industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the *liquidation of exploiting classes* . . . socialism has been victorious in the Soviet Union . . ."

Since the Communists are the sole ruling class, liquidation, whether by guns, tanks, or labor brigades, certainly removes public opposition, labeled in this instance, "exploiters"!

"The fulfillment of the seven-year plan will mean a decisive step forward toward the creation of the material-technical basis of communism, the solution of the basic task of the U.S.S.R. — to catch up and overtake the most developed capitalist countries in per capita production."

Why is it some of the Latin American countries who were prepared to buy from the Soviet have changed their minds after seeing the poor quality of the merchandise? Why did Mikoyan seek tons of American steel, heavy machinery, etc.?

"The majestic tasks of the building of communism have been and are being successfully solved by our party, because it proceeds from the main premises of Marxism-Leninism on the natural social development, basing itself on the creative activity and the initiative of the wide masses of workers."

"Initiative" — workers who work where they are told, at what they are ordered to work at, and for whatever the Soviet chooses to pay. No strikes, of course — that would be high treason!

"The fact that on the basis of the practical activity of the party and the people of our country's economy is steadily rising and the well-being of the Soviet people is improving with every year means that the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory are being implemented and triumph in reality."

Anything added to nothing makes something!

"Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party — ahead toward the victory of communism!"

NUTS!

The indictment recites that the action of the defendants alleged was in violation of Section 612 of the Federal Criminal Code. That section makes the willful publication or distribution of any pamphlet or circular relating to or concerning a candidate for Federal office in a Federal election, without disclosure of the names of the persons responsible, a crime punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White, in charge of the Civil Rights Division, stated:

"The publication of anonymous, derogatory campaign material is one of the most underhanded and unfair practices encountered by a candidate for public office. The victim of such accusations cannot defend himself adequately because his accuser is unknown. Apprehension of the persons responsible is often a matter of great difficulty.

"An unusually large number of such violations occurred during the campaign preceding the last general election. The victims were candidates of both major political parties. Each of these cases is being vigorously investigated by the FBI, and indictments will be sought in every one in which it proves possible to identify the persons responsible."

### Is Reuther Power Rising?

There are rumors in Washington, that there have been growing tensions in labor union ranks, not only due to conflicts between local AF of L craft unions, and CIO industrial unions, but also at the top level, between the CIO leaders (Reuther, Carey and others) and the AF of L leaders (including George Meany, and his closest stalwarts), these over national and local union policies.

It has been claimed by NATIONAL REPUBLIC for many months, that the AF of L leaders would live to rue the day when they permitted the two Federations to combine into the CIO-AF of L Federation. Going back into history, Sidney Hillman from the outset of his labor unionism in America, following his arrival from Russia, was a trouble-maker in union labor ranks. He was bounced out of the AF of L for attempting to force his industrial unionism theories on it, to supplant craft unionism. So he broke into AF of L clothing workers ranks by organizing an independent union, using the name of the AF of L union until stopped by court order, at which time he changed the name of his organization.

Russia, which advocated the industrial union plan, and "one big union" trusts, as a weapon against "capitalism," impressed Sidney Hillman to the extent that he strove towards that goal in the U.S.A. for many years, finding his greatest opportunity in the New Deal days, through which he could promise voter support in exchange for Government support to his union plans. He became such a power, that to be a top candidate in the Democratic Party ranks, one had to "clear with Sidney."

Following the height of his union and political power, Hillman set into motion his plan to combine the CIO and the AF of L into one "big union federation," instead of the two existing federations. While he did not live to see his goal fully accomplished, he left the program in very efficient hands, those of Phil Murray, who later accomplished the Hillman goal. With Murray's death, Walter Reuther became the power, though



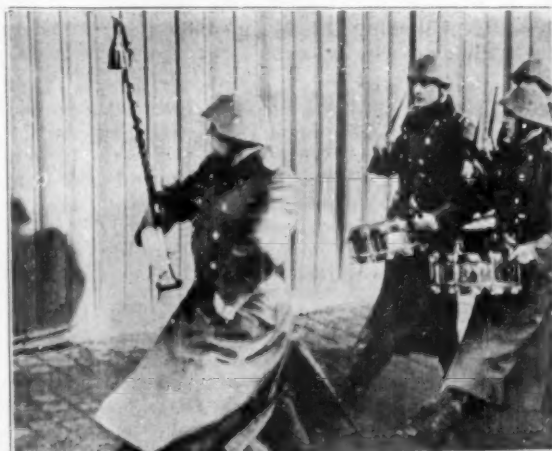
*Chivu Stoica, Communist Ruler of Rumania, Pays Red Fraternal Greetings to Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai in Moscow Session of World Communist Party Leaders in January*

not the heir inherent, the latter was Hillman's right-hand man in the Clothing Workers' Union, Jake Potovsky, another Russian born. The latter now handles all of the Hillman clothing union's affairs, including its mammoth holdings, banks, insurance companies, real estate holdings, etc.

Walter Reuther, who also got his start in labor ranks it is learned, as a worker in a Communist government-controlled union shop in Russia, and who soon after the formation of the CIO Auto Workers Union captured control of it, has waged his way to the top of the CIO Industrial Union section of the "One Big Federation" conceived by Hillman and perfected by Murray, as Vice President and as a socialistic spell-binder, ruthlessly shoving about Meany and his crowd, indicating as this writer has said, that either in the next national convention of the CIO-AF of L Federation, the Reutherites will scalp incumbent President Meany and take over or they may anxiously await the sad departing of George Meany, who is picking up age pretty rapidly these troublesome days.

It is believed that there are elements within the McClellan Rackets Investigating Committee (not the Senators themselves), who like in the New Deal days, in the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee (which though supposedly investigating labor espionage was

(See ENEMY — page 28)



*East Germany Communist Military Forces in Another Show of Force, Parade as Moscow Issues War Threat to Drive West from Berlin*



# COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

"Marxism is prepared to adopt any form of strife provided the means justifies the end — Marxism recognizes all forms of war as long as they achieve their purposes, and it changes its fighting methods whenever changes in the politic-social structure demand it." —Proletaria (official organ of Kremlin)

The above is the pattern which was set down by the Leninists early after the consolidation of the Bolshevik rule over Russia. It, like other Marxist-Leninist lines, has not been changed an iota. For that reason one can read the Reds' "peaceful co-existence" propaganda one day by whoever the head of the Communist forces happens to be, and of their thunderous shouts of war threats in almost the same breath.

Russia is demanding international agreements for the control of nuclear weapons of war, and the Western countries have been in session with the Reds in Geneva for months in an effort to work out such an agreement without avail. What the Reds now want after many months of meeting and concessions on the part of the West, is "veto" power over the controlling committee, if such is set up to control nuclear instruments of warfare. This is a repetition of the Red demands gained at San Francisco in the creation of the United Nations. Everyone knows how Russia has exercised that veto to the extent that the U.N. has not been able to touch such incidents as Hungary, Germany, etc. Since the U.N. was born, Russia has felt free to consolidate its hold over all Eastern Europe, aid in another Red war, Korea; permit China to take over Tibet, and for Russia freely to infiltrate Iraq and other Near Eastern and Far Eastern countries through political revolutions and infiltrations.

The West has gone so far as to offer to place a Russian Red at the head of the proposed Nuclear Control Commission. At San Francisco, the West gave the Reds not only veto power over the U.N., but gave it three votes to any one Western nation's vote; the West also agreed to give the top control of the Military Committee of the U.N.'s Security Council in an every-two-year rotation. The present head of that Committee is Vladimir A. Dubovik. In that post, as would be possible in the Nuclear Control post under the West's proffered surrender, the Reds would always be able to prevent unclear actions by the West, knowing at all times the West's positions of strength and possible moves, but the West would never be fully aware of the Reds' positions of strength and plans of action, or movements until after they had taken place; under the veto demanded by Russia, they could veto any Western plan and could prevent by veto any Western move to counter any possible Red action.

At present the Russians are beating their breasts over their so-called "peaceful" overtures, but at the same time issue war scares, warning of attacks on various countries. It has recently threatened Iran with possible invasion, should it conclude a peace and economic pact with the U.S.A. It recently beat Finland into submission to an unfavorable pact with Russia and Red China, and took over indirect political

control of Finland through the Communist forces within that country.

It is rocking Greece within through Communist-planted spies within that country. It has signaled its Communist forces within India to wrest control of education in one province where the Reds gained political control. It is charged by West Germany that Russia is now making moves to gain complete control of the Baltic. It has tolerated the Red Chinese slaughter of Tibetans, seeing to it that non-Communist nations remain aloof from any aid and support to the Tibetans. It has injected itself into the Iraqi internal situation, forcing the government to toe the Russian line there. It censored the Iraqi government for countering Iraqi Red conspiracies, and forced the non-Communist Cabinet to resign and to be replaced by a Cabinet of Communists. Oil reserves in Iraqi are enticing to Russia.

Russia has likewise forced Nasser and his Arab Republic to resist prosecution of home-grown Communists in Egypt and Syria, and to step back in complete line with Russia and Red China. It has stepped up local Red tensions in Venezuela, Cuba, Brazil, Chile and Argentina. Its forces have stepped up their activities in North Korea and in infiltrating South Korea. It has forced general purges in Russia, in Red China, in Hungary, in Poland, in East Germany, in Czechoslovakia, in Rumania and in Bulgaria in recent months. It has threatened Tito of Yugoslavia anew for partially playing ball with the West. It has declared war on the West over the Berlin issue, and a trade war under Russia's and Red China's new Three and Seven Year Economic plans.

In China, Reds have turned their 600 million people into machine-like robots. Except for slave-like living, free food, shelter and medical care by the government, the Chinaman receives nothing except orders to drive harder and harder at labor for from 10 to 12 hours daily. Like in Russia, the lands, mines, mills and transportation are government-owned, so the threat of a trade war can be real. The new production in the Red lands is being turned to export, not for the betterment of the nationals of those lands. Whatever the Red masterminds receive for the products sold abroad is profit, for the money value abroad are greater than those within the Red lands. Cost prices are then profit prices to the government. In Western countries, free labor, with high wages and limited hours, plus fringe benefits, fix the selling prices of the manufactured products and of raw materials. This, with the labor unions in the Western countries at least holding the lines on wage and hour benefits attained, and in most instances now threatening to further reduce the productivity of the worker by shorter hours and still higher wages, indirectly works to the further benefit of the Reds in their waging of a trade war against the Western countries.



Mr. Bish.

## ENEMY — (Continued from page 26)

an admitted tool of the CIO Union bosses), is playing a pro-CIO union game. It is noteworthy that few if any big CIO Industrial unions have been put on the spot by the McClellan Committee, but that some of the major AF of L Unions, including the Teamsters, the Carpenters, and others, have been made special targets of the Committee. The Teamsters Union was finally ousted from the AF of L-CIO Federation, and efforts were made by Reuther and his crowd to have the Executive Committee oust the Carpenters Union in the recent session in Puerto Rico. Each time a big AF of L union is ousted from the Federation, Meany's hands are weakened and Reuther's strengthened by comparative membership and voting power in the Federation. Meany stood his ground in the recent conclave in behalf of the carpenters, but it will come up at the next convention of the Federation. There the showdown may be had and Reuther may then attain the goal hoped for by Hillman, that of head of all organized unionism in this great country and with it a political power to swing into force in the 1960 elections.

Reuther's victory over Meany, that of a march of unemployed on Washington, added to a national labor unionists' conference on unemployment, as advocated by Meany, indicates further the growing power of Reuther. Socialists and Communists, as well as so-called "Progressives," strong-arm their way to their goals. They are too impatient to take the way of progress in its stride. They are nervous leftists, who would break down all barriers ahead, no matter what effect it might have on others, particularly the industry, that employs their members, or Government and the unorganized consumers.

They are so-called "Capitalist" haters, as indicated by Reuther in slurring President Eisenhower recently, inferring that while he was not necessarily enjoying the plush beaches of Puerto Rico at the expense of his members, neither was he playing golf with any capitalistic cronies.

And to be more inconsistent, the Reutherites, promoting the march on Washington, to demand employment measures, particularly spending programs which they contend will make work, are rampaging against "right-to-work" laws in States, which would permit non-Unionists, who after all are also citizens of the U.S.A., the right to work. Right to work in the estimation of the hard core Union leaders is a right only for those they control through their unions, the right to work belongs to no one else.

Reuther whose policies have begun to price his own union members out of the labor market in Michigan, and whose policies have adversely affected the entire State, demands more and more spending by the Government "to make employment," even though the Government is taking in less than it is already spending. However, two months ago, he ordered his own union to decrease the overhead expenses of the Auto Union, so as to keep it solvent, on level with income. Balance the budget, he told his underlings. But he will not listen to the Government order (under which his union enjoys its freedom), to balance the budget. Keep spending regardless, he says. The Government can spend itself and the American public rich, or can it? In the welfare State of Michigan, a Reuther stronghold, his political crony, Gov. Mennen Williams, has been spending the State poor, not spreading the wealth, but spreading the poverty created by orders of Reuther.

## Indians Denounce Tribesman

Al LaFontaine, a Sioux Indian, recently went on the warpath and provided the Communists with a heap big stack of propaganda material. LaFontaine revealed that he would offer the Russians nine million acres of land in North Dakota if the United States didn't favor the Sioux Indians. Fellow braves in the Sioux tribe, however, were irritated by his antic and called his proposal a "cheap and embarrassing" publicity stunt. As a matter of fact, the National Congress of American Indians was ready to seek the scalp of LaFontaine. LaFontaine telephoned the Soviet Embassy in Washington asking for a \$5 million loan to establish industries on the reservation in North Dakota, and in a public statement said the Russians sounded receptive. Pat Gourneau of Rolla, North Dakota, speaking for the Chippewas, said that LaFontaine had never been authorized to speak for the Council or act on its behalf.

In New York State the peace pipe was smoked between State officials and the Tuscarora Indians at the climax of a legal fight between the warriors and the State Power authority over land acquisition. The Indians were waging a legal battle to keep 1,383 acres deeded them by George Washington, free from outside interference. The Power Authority trustees voted to abandon their plan to construct a reservoir on the reservation even though the property was considered vital to the Niagara power project. The power authority is now seeking land off the Indian reservation.

## Reds Operate Schools In U.S.A.

An American Communist organization is promoting propaganda through a new school known as the Faculty of Social Science, of which Herbert Aptheker is director. The organization has headquarters at 80 East 11th Street in New York City and has been offering a three-week short term of sixteen classes dealing with Marxist theory, politics, economics, etc. One course is entitled, "Problems of Human Freedom," which is taught by Aptheker and is identified as dealing with "classical bourgeois concepts, the Marxist concept, imperialism and freedom." Another deals with socialism, another with "problems of left unity," and another is entitled "Capital" (Marx). In addition to Aptheker, the faculty includes Harold Collins, Philip Bonosky, Harry K. Wells, Esther Cantor, William Albertson, Meyer Weise, Leon Josephson and Sidney Finkelstein.

Still another school, SCOPE, held at Academy Hall, N.Y.C., carried on by the Reds under the name of the Student Committee On Progressive Education, is holding forth in New York City. Among the faculty are Howard Selsam, D. O. Johnson, and Alice Kermone, H. Oncher. "Elements of Marxism," "Analysis of Scientific Socialism," "Dialectical Method," "Soviet Society" are the majoring subjects at this school.

## Sedition Case Becomes Treason Case

The United States received a setback in its efforts to convict publishers of the *China Monthly Review* of sedition. As the result a mistrial was declared in the sedition cases and the Department of Justice is now seeking treason indictments.

The defendants are John W. Powell, 39; his wife,

Sylvia, 38, both of San Francisco; and Julian Schuman, 38, formerly of New York City. They were indicted under a statute designed for prosecution of persons hindering the war effort. The trio was cited for publishing reports that the United States had resorted to germ warfare in Korea.

The mistrial ruling came when the California press and radio and television stations featured a remark of the presiding judge in which the term "treason" was applied by him to the activities of the couple. The jury was not in the court room at the time. However, defense attorneys said that while the jurors were homebound, press and radio were giving prominence to the jurist's remarks.

The comments of U. S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman came while lawyers argued whether to permit former American soldiers who were in Red Chinese prison camps at the time of the alleged seditious publications to testify. The defense argued that sedition is limited to events in the United States or its admiralty jurisdiction.

The ex-G.I.'s were to testify how barge loads of the magazine, published by the defendants in Shanghai, were delivered to prison camps by the Communists and distributed among American soldiers imprisoned there. This act was designed to win them to the Communist cause.

The prosecution read into the record a paragraph from one of the articles cited as seditious. It stated, "Proceeding in a vein which surpasses the savagery of Hitler Germany or Hirohito Japan in the last war, the American invaders, by systematic spreading of smallpox, cholera and plague germs over North Korea, have shocked and horrified the entire world."

In ruling out the effort of the U. S. Attorney in admitting the testimony of the ex-G.I.'s, the judge commented, "I would agree with you that the evidence so far presented in this case would be prima facie—I am not ruling on what a jury would do—would be prima facie sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty under the treason statute." (The defendants were charged with sedition and not treason).

The Government agreed with the defense in the mistrial move as the result of the news prominence given the judge's remark.

## Red Snooping, War Intrigues

The Russians have been snooping around U. S. Secret installations in the Pacific under the guise of gathering weather information, it has been charged by Rep. James Fulton (R-Pa.), a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

The Congressman has declared that the Soviet oceanographic research ship, "Vityaz" spent an unnecessary amount of time in the California coastal area under the pretense of gathering scientific data, then stopped in Honolulu and is headed for the U. S. nuclear testing range in the mid-Pacific.

The Committee has voted to gather specific information on the movement of the ship while in American waters, its schedule and published findings of the expedition.

Rep. Fulton said, "I happen to know the ship is not on schedule. It is hanging around the Hawaiian Is-

lands supposedly waiting to take a group of scientists on a junket which has never materialized."

Although several sources said the Navy was "nervous" about the route being taken by the ship, the Pacific fleet headquarters said the "Vityaz" was "doing a perfectly legitimate job."

More intrigue of World War II has come to light in recent weeks through newly published books dealing with the era.

An attempt to aid Russia secure two ports in Norway was made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to Trygve Lie, former Secretary General of the United Nations and Norway's wartime Foreign Minister. Mr. Lie writes that he was "shocked" to learn of the Roosevelt proposal that Norway make two ports available to the Reds. The late President even suggested that if Norway could not "give" the ports to the Communists that they be put under an international trusteeship. President Roosevelt told Mr. Lie that the Russians were looking for a better outlet to the Atlantic and that rail connections with Russia could easily be established to the ports of Norway. The Norwegian government firmly opposed the move.

Another disclosure is that Russia, who in some way became familiar with our war plans, gave the Japanese details of the secret Allied plan to recapture the Philippines and is made in the latest volume of Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison's history of U. S. Naval operations. The Japanese ambassador in Moscow learned through the Russian foreign office that U. S. air forces based in China planned a series of attacks designed to isolate the Philippines.

Admiral Morison implies that too much vodka loosed the tongue of an Allied diplomat at an official party in Moscow and that the Reds relayed the secret information to our then enemy, the Japanese.

He writes that "It seems probable that official Russia did not exactly approve American efforts to win victory promptly and hoped that the Pacific war would drag along until such time as the Soviets found it convenient to come in."

The name of Alger Hiss is back in the news on two fronts. Hiss was the confidant of the late President Roosevelt at Yalta and was later convicted of perjury in connection with a Red spy network investigation. Hiss served 44 months in the Lewisburg (Pa.) penitentiary after a jury found him guilty of lying about turning documents over to Whittaker Chambers, then a Red spy courier.

A New York newspaper claims that Hiss and his wife, Priscilla, who was waiting for him at the prison gates when he was released, have separated. Mrs. Hiss was one of her husband's strongest supporters during his two sensational trials. Neither have commented publicly on the published reports of separation. Hiss was a former State Department employee.

As the result of the case Congress enacted the Hiss Act which denies civil service annuities to Federal workers convicted of felonies against the Government.

The Civil Service Commission is now seeking legislation to ease the act, claiming that under the present law many Federal workers who were convicted of offenses for which the sentence was suspended or was



otherwise relatively minor, have lost annuities running into the thousands of dollars.

Under the Commission recommendation, payments would still be denied Government workers convicted in cases involving national security, but would be available in other cases. Chairman Harris Ellsworth says, "To continue to deny annuities in such cases would be unjust discrimination, imposing upon former Federal employes an additional penalty not placed on private workers."

The Moscow radio is feeding that country's Communists with a new line implying that our Department of State is doing everything possible to keep the cold war from thawing. The broadcast referred particularly to charges of the U. S. State Department that Soviet airmen had shot down an unarmed American plane. The broadcast quoted the *Washington Post-Times Herald* as saying that the State Department sought to stir up public and Congressional indignation through the use of a recording of a Soviet pilot's conversations during the attack. The Russian government has claimed that the recording was a fake. It also quoted the *New York Times* and the *New York Post*. The Moscow radio said: "What has been cited is enough to show the State Department's maneuver was taken with malice aforethought."

While the State Department claims that it had the recorded conversation for some time, the Kremlin's broadcast said, "The fabrication was concocted only recently. The State Department never had such a recording and does not have one." The Reds' Big Lie!

## Reds Active in Arkansas

Communists are responsible for recent racial trouble in Little Rock and elsewhere in the South, Rep. Dale Alford (D-Ark.) told the House of Representatives recently. He said "a few good Negro citizens have become pawns of this international conspiracy without being conscious, in the beginning, of its vicious intent of creating mass agitation to divide and conquer."

The newly elected Representative from Arkansas also charged that Communist cells have existed in certain southern colleges "where even faculty members, with Communist records, were leaders in race agitation." He cited the University of Tennessee School of Medicine at Memphis and evidence uncovered there by the Senate Internal Security Committee. He also referred to action of the Tennessee legislature in recently ordering an investigation of Communist influence at the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn. He said that many who have gone in and out of Highlander School "have records of affiliations with Communist and Communist-front organizations that, when listed, would cover several pages of the Congressional Record."

As for the Little Rock situation he linked a number of persons he identified as Communist-line followers with stirring up the recent strife. Among these, he said, are Mr. and Mrs. Lee Lorch. Rep. Alford claimed Lorch was fired from Fisk University after hiding behind the Fifth Amendment when asked about his Communist affiliations. He was later hired by Philander Smith College, a Negro institution in Little Rock, headed by M. Lafayette Harris, who, he says, has been identified as a Communist fronter.

Grace Lorch, wife of the educator, "staged" an exhibition of friendship with Negroes by posing with her arms around a Negro child during the strife at Little Rock, Rep. Alford said. He said, "Grace Lorch

performed her assignment well for she was rewarded for this stunt when the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee transported her to New York and there sponsored a \$10 a plate dinner in her honor." He identified the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as "a shock troop or commando type group allied with Communist-dominated civil liberties agitation."

He also cited alleged police records of Lucius Bates and his wife, Daisy Lee Bates, who were active in the Little Rock events. Mrs. Bates is a national officer of the NAACP and her husband is a director of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has been listed as a Red front. Another Little Rock agitator listed by Rep. Alford is James Jackson, Jr., who recently attended the 21st World Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow. Jackson is southern regional director for the Red Party.

"Traveling around the South today, distributing the doctrine of totalitarian government, is a husband and wife team by the name of Carl and Ann Braden. Carl Braden is free to roam the nation these days because of a ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court that Federal statutes against sedition have preempted state sedition laws." He was referring to Braden's conviction of sedition following his indictment when a grand jury found he was involved in an "inside job" of dynamiting the home of a Negro family which had moved into a white community. More recently Braden has been convicted of contempt in Federal court.

## Reds Discount Columbus' Voyage

Any day now the Reds may be expected to come up with propaganda that secret agents of Christopher Columbus stole Moscow's maps which charted his way to the New World.

Already they are saying that Columbus didn't make the discovery. Radio Moscow recently broadcast a report quoting a historian identified only as Superny, of the Alma Ata Pedagogical Institute, as saying that "before his departure Columbus handed to the captains of his ships secret instructions which they were to open only should the group of ships be scattered by ocean storms." It was claimed by the broadcaster that the maps pinpointed the exact location of the New World.

Prof. Samuel E. Morison, of Harvard, an outstanding authority on Columbus, termed the Russian claim "just a collection of stories that jealous people got out in Columbus' day and since."

## Senate Labor Committee Investigates Red

The Communist question is back in the probe of the Senate Rackets committee as Chief Counsel (not Senator) Robert F. Kennedy has indicated he will seek additional evidence of a Teamster union tie-up with Gus Brown, an accused former Communist.

Testimony was presented to the committee showing that Los Angeles Teamster local 208 financially supported a strike of independent furniture workers belonging to a union that had been set up by Brown. This occurred after Brown had been kicked out of the CIO for Communist activities.

Evidence also indicated that the headquarters of the Teamster union had reimbursed its local for the funds advanced and that there was talk of taking Brown's union into the Teamster union.

## Artist Returns to Government Post

John C. Rogers of Alexandria, Virginia, has been restored to his Government job as an illustrator for the Internal Revenue Service income tax booklets, after having been suspended as a "security risk" on July 30, 1954. At that time he was accused of having either current or past connections with Communist organizations.

While the Treasury still had his protest under consideration, Rogers resigned, claiming that he needed the \$144 which had accumulated in his retirement account. Rogers said that during that time he was unable to get a job or borrow money.

His attorney claimed that Rogers' resignation was invalid because it was induced by "economic coercion." A Federal judge in Washington agreed.

The U. S. Supreme Court recently ruled that the security program did not apply to "non-sensitive" jobs in the Government. This position was upheld by the lower court in Rogers' case and through court order he is being restored to his Government job and will be paid the difference between the pay he would have drawn if he had not been fired and what he had made as a free lance illustrator during the intervening years.

## FOREIGN — (Continued from page 2)

under mutually profitable arrangements, conducted in an atmosphere of mutual respect. Neither giving nor begging creates lasting friendship or self-reliance.

The United States should demand that the "underdeveloped" countries assume the responsibilities of nationhood: Entering into contracts and abiding by them; making promises and keeping them.

If the threat of Socialist seizure were removed, American investors would move vigorously into the "underdeveloped" lands. Just and equitable taxes on foreign investments would enable native governments to create their own "infrastructure," without resort to heavy borrowing or begging.

Most important, a healthy investment climate would favor domestic capital formation, raising the most inventive and productive elements of the population to middle-class status. Then, the appeals of communism to the dissatisfied and discontented could be answered by successful natives themselves, rather than by U. S. propagandists.

Wherever they would impose their collectivist system, the Communists attempt to exterminate the middle-class, for small investors and property-owners are the natural, implacable foes of Marxism. Conversely, where the United States would see freedom understood and defended, we must encourage the widest possible distribution of economic power. Our allies are not to be found operating state-controlled economies, according to Marxian precepts; they are found among risk-taking, profit-making individuals, who share our appreciation of free enterprise.

But the Socialist leaders of the backward lands are impatient; they are demanding, and receiving, aid that helps them to hold power, while delaying still further the inevitable rise of their followers. Monopolies do not dissolve themselves; "state capitalism" will not, magically, become popular capitalism. American interests abroad would be served more faithfully, and a stronger free world would be built, if our time, energy and resources were spent to create and strengthen a naturally sympathetic middle-class, rather than a Socialist elite.

## CONSTITUTIONAL — (Continued from page 4)

one year. The fiscal year ending last June 30 resulted in a deficit of \$2,800,000,000.00, and Federal bonded indebtedness now totals a minimum of \$280,000,000.00, and according to Senator Byrd of Virginia, head of the Senate Finance Committee, a deficit of \$10,000,000,000.00 is to be expected in the present fiscal year, with an additional deficit of another \$10,000,000,000.00 for the following fiscal year. He points out that this means a \$20,000,000,000.00 deficit in the short period of two years, and that such prohibitive financing has, as he puts it, "planted the seeds of what could be a terrific inflation."

This rising inflation spoken of by Senator Byrd has been and is here now, and is the only aftermath that can result from the unrestrained issue of fiat paper money and credit. Actually it is the exercise of irresponsible authority, and cannot truthfully be considered as belonging to a government founded upon constitutional principles.

The fact is that we are in the midst of an inflation that is accelerating rapidly with the corresponding depreciation in the quality of the money, and this cycle of devaluation is being engendered on a constant and increasing momentum that accelerates more rapidly as the time progresses. Such spending incites dictatorship, and is the acceptance of authority by government without corresponding responsibility.

Such spending orgy, in existence since 1933, is a march to socialism, and the added magnitude of the foreign giveaway program under one pretense or another, indicates that the people of the country have been mesmerized into a state of public lunacy that is unparalleled in the entire history of civilization. The basic need of the United States is for public-minded and spirited individuals to serve in public offices who will forego politics and stand fast for constitutional principles, financial solvency based on a fixed standard of value and dedicated to the constant rejection of currency debauchery. The danger of destruction to this republic is far greater from within than from without.

## SPEAK — (Continued from page 8)

enough about Mark to make it advisable to question him.

He declared he was Emil R. Goldfus, an American citizen born on August 2, 1902, at New York. He produced a birth certificate and an American passport to support his claim.

This seemed valid until FBI learned that Emil R. Goldfus who was born on August 2, 1902 at New York had died in 1916! Additional investigation established that Goldfus, alias Mark, was in truth Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, a Soviet colonel, and the chief resident spy for the Soviet in the United States.

Later in 1957 the Government charged Abel with having "conspired to communicate, deliver, and transmit to USSR information relating to the national defense of the U. S." A jury found him guilty. He is serving a 30 year sentence in Federal prison.

This is a sample of J. Edgar Hoover's "resolute leadership against Godless communism" for which Freedoms Foundation gave him its highest award. This is one of the ways in which Hoover speaks up for Freedom.

The foregoing, then, is a thumbnail sketch of Freedoms Foundation's work. Last year it spent more than \$100,000 in awards to men and women, boys and

girls who, in various ways, spoke up for Freedom.

"And," says the Foundation, "we invite you to do the same. Your first step is to take a real interest in your Government—local, State, and national. Learn its fundamental principles, become aware of the forces which are attempting to rob us of our precious heritage. Then do your utmost to preserve intact the American Way of Life for succeeding generations. Start today. That is your responsibility as a true American. Speak up for Freedom!"

The contribution that Freedoms Foundation has made to the American Way of Life is beyond calculation. This handful of devoted patriots have done much to preserve and perpetuate American freedom. Long live Freedoms Foundation!

### NATIONALISM — (Continued from page 14)

cessors. *Modern Chivalry*, while owing much to *Don Quixote* and the picaresque tradition, nevertheless achieves an authentic American flavor in its satirical portrayal of the contemporary American scene. While often critical of the excesses of America and Americans, nevertheless, Brackenridge demands a necessary balance in his portrayal of America as he saw it on its frontier and in its centers of culture. His materials, his theme, and his people emerge as recognizably American. Brackenridge came nearer to producing an American novel than any of his contemporaries.

In the field of poetry, Philip Freneau combined his ardent patriotism and his poetic talents in producing American verse. Using patriotic themes and native scenes he wrote verse that was not only good poetry for the time and place, but which demonstrated graphically that American poetry could be written. In "Eutaw Springs" he eulogizes the heroes of the Revolution in a moving, enduring manner; in "To a Wild Honeysuckle" he provides an excellent romantic lyric which uses a typically American focal point; in "The Indian Burying Ground" his subject matter is entirely and undisputably American. Nationalism in Philip Freneau's work marks his contribution to the inception of American poetry.

Among the Connecticut Wits, Timothy Dwight and Joel Barlow used American subject matter and ideas in an effort to achieve a national literature. Dwight's "Greenfield Hill" praises America, its achievements, and its leaders; Joel Barlow's "The Columbiad" praises America and the American ideal, and his "The Hasty Pudding" celebrates that American tradition, corn meal mush. John Trumbull, another member of the Wits, contributed, among other things, "McFingal," an attack on the Tories who did not understand or appreciate America.

The literature of early America, in general, shows itself to have been intensely nationalistic in spirit and in subject matter, although the forms and the techniques remained essentially British.

The American writers of the period had a goal—an intrinsically national literary tradition. In all types of writing in the period the theme of nationalism, the theme that America and Americans are unique and identifiable, is found, and the total effect of the writing is a picture of a people striving for self-identification and for identification with something better than they had known before.

### NEED — (Continued from page 16)

firm while working under a union contract for some supply or service firm.

At the present time strikers cannot vote in an election to determine whether a union shall continue to represent a struck employer's workers. The President proposes an amendment to allow all union members to vote.

There are a few unions in the country which demand a contract that can be opened at any time. Under one of President Eisenhower's proposals, it would prohibit any requirement to negotiate a change in a collective bargaining agreement during the life of a contract.

There is no question that the hearings conducted by the McClellan Committee had a profound influence on President Eisenhower, many State officials and industrial relations authorities.

Some "union democracy" laws have developed because of abuses uncovered by this Senate Committee.

Time alone will tell if America has heeded these warnings . . . if America has the courage to stabilize the business world, and effect democracy in unionism.

### SEVER — (Continued from page 21)

ern Europe. In Germany, as we drove the Hitlerites back, the Allied Command in England stopped our onslaught ordering our retreat and diversion in order to permit the Russians to occupy Germany.

At Yalta there followed a division of the spoils. Russia remained in control of all the eastern European countries, with the exception of Austria which was forced to mortgage itself to Russia in exchange for independence. Red China was permitted to finish its conquest, being merely "agrarian farmers." Not only had we again saved the rule for the Bolsheviks of Russia, but we had also indirectly enhanced the spread of their rule over all eastern Europe and Asia.

Following the War we joined the Reds in creating the United Nations at San Francisco where again we compromised ourselves, giving Russia veto power and three votes to our one. She has used both against us and against peace in the free world. She wants a "peaceful coexistence" as a one-way street.

The over-all result is that we have helped divide a world. We have aided the world threat of Communism, the most powerfully organized force of conspirators and discontent-makers ever to menace the world. We have bowed, we have given, we have tried to reason, we have compromised. But determined to rule the world, the masterminds of Communism have refused to budge an inch from their original carefully plotted course.

It is proven that we cannot get along with Russia and the Communists; we cannot reason with them. Why should we continue to keep our doors open to their diplomatic forces to direct, under immunity, the conspiracy within our Country. Four Presidents of the United States refused to sit at the same table with the professional murderers. One (Roosevelt) weakened. The world has reaped the ills of his error in judgment. Is it not time to break diplomatic relations with the Red beasts? We rightfully do not maintain diplomatic relations with Red China and Red Korea. Why not be consistent and break off diplomatic relations with Russia? The non-Communist world will herald such a move.



## TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

With all of the propaganda activities of the Communist Party leaders in the U.S.A. and their organs concerning the recent Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, one would think that the session was some significant American event held in Washington, D. C., instead of a Communist affair held in Moscow.

Communists are sending out lecturers over our country to explain to our populace the "significance" of the recent Moscow Congress of the Communist Party."

Many columns of space, with banner headlines, have taken over the subject in the Communist organs in the United States. Similarly has this line been followed by the Party-line press and unfortunately some of our own big city dailies have fallen for the Kremlin propaganda line. One shining example was that of a New York City daily and Sunday newspaper, which gave over a two-column headline with some quarter of a column space to a so-called Russian scientist's brush-off of religion. He had remarked as an individual that the Sputnik had not encountered either a God or His angels in its scientific flight into the heavens, which fact, he said, proves that religion is a myth. At the same time our own scientist, Werner von Braun, stated that the missiles and the returning scientific data, was proving the great expanse of God's creation. The latter received four small lines without a heading in a newspaper, but none in the big city daily above referred to. Debunking propaganda from the Red countries is accepted as fact, truth is accepted as false, if the latter emanates from the West. How come?

At the same moment they have copped onto two marches on Washington, D. C., the proposed march of unemployed fostered by Walter Reuther; and the March of Youth for Integration, which they also tie Reuther to, along with Philip Randolph of the Porters Union. The claim is made that the march on Washington of unemployed will include demands for a moratorium on debts for unemployed, a scale of 50% of weekly wage as unemployment compensation for both unemployed and part-time employed, and an extension for unemployment benefits to 39 weeks a year plus an income tax forgiveness. (There are only fifty-two weeks in a year, so why work, if you can, under those terms?)

Reuther is also reportedly back of the Youth March on Washington, scheduled for later this spring, and headlined by Philip Randolph, this is to speed integration.

Don't be surprised if the AFL-CIO which has been yelping "persecution" at Congressional Committees investigating Reds in labor unions, itself cites one of its big unions for Communist influences within, this to beat a Congressional Committee to the draw and save face.

Liberty Book Club, N.Y.C., promoting paper back books by "progressive" writers, is offering "speakers," including Annette Rubinstein, Carl Marzani, Herbert Apetheker and other Reds and pro-Reds to audiences.

A National Advisory Committee on Organization of Farm Labor was held in Washington, D. C., in February, with Frank Graham, formerly head of the University of North Carolina, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Philip Randolph, and others forming the Committee. The Committee is a forerunner to an organizational drive sponsored by the CIO-AFL, among some 2 mil-

lion farm workers in the U.S.A., the drive will be headlined by the United Packinghouse Workers Union, but organized into the National Agricultural Workers Union, headed by Ernesto Galarza, leftist, whose union in itself hasn't set the world on fire, and which is considered by Unionists as too weak to carry the battle to the front lines.

Martin Hall, professional smearer of patriots, is now addressing groups on the West Coast under the auspices of the forums of the Reds' West Coast weekly, Peoples World. This organ has launched out in a sustaining fund drive of \$62,500.

Carl Braden, formerly cited for sedition in Kentucky, and now field manager for the Southern Conference Educational Fund Inc., and Frank Williams, secretary of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom, have been indicted for contempt of a Congressional Committee investigating Communist activities.

Ben Hecht, author and playwright (who put the words in the mouth of one of his book characters: that if he had been there during the days of the crucifixion of Christ, he would not have hung Him, but would have taken Him to Rome, thrown Him into the lions' den, and no one could then have made a martyr of mincemeat) has just produced a play on the Third of the Ten Commandments, over NBC-TV, which play is described as an "iconoclastic comedy," by one authority.

Vanguard, new pro-Communist publication is published in N.Y.C. by the "Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxian-Leninist Communist Party." The heads are A. Marino, Editor, Joe Dougher, Chairman, Armando Roman, General Secy., Howard Penn, Labor Secy., Lucille Bethancourt, Mary Moore, Les Thornton, Archie Miller, A. Kilpatrick, James Joseph, Izzie Farber, Anna Ramirez, Hilda Moore, and Bill Porter as member of the Executive Committee.

The University of North Carolina is dropping from its job applications questionnaire an inquiry relating to Communist Party membership.

Robert H. Hutchins, head of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, which has attacked security programs and certain other phases of Government activity, has been awarded the Hillman Foundation award for "meritorious service." The award carries a \$1,000 prize. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Hillman foundation, made the announcement of the award. The Hillman organization was set up in memory of the late labor leader to "perpetuate his ideals in labor-management relations, race relations, civil liberties and world peace."

Americans for Democratic Action will have a chance to go all out in a campaign in backing their founder, Wilson W. Wyatt of Louisville, as candidate for governor of Kentucky. Wyatt has already filed his official declaration of intention of being a candidate and has launched his campaign. The primary election for the job is May 26.

Wyatt, who was manager of Adlai Stevenson's unsuccessful bid for the presidency in 1952, hopes to win through a coalition of Louisville Democratic groups and independent forces. He has already hurled a few stones in the direction of the camp of Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, who is supporting Harry Lee Waterfield for the Democratic nomination. Chandler cannot succeed himself.

LEARN WHY COMMUNIST LEADERS SWAY BACKWARD AND FORWARD IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS; HOT AND COLD ON ISSUES OF THE DAY; TO "PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE"; TO THREATS OF WARFARE; MAKE TREATIES AND BREAK THEM AT WILL. Learn the reasons for these and other mysterious actions of the Communists, through the reading of their own hidden, or forgotten statements.

## SENSATIONAL EXPOSE!

***The First Compilation of Selected Statements of Communism's Foremost Leaders. 175 Carefully Selected Statements, from Marx to Khrushchev, Exposes the True Character of World Communism History's Greatest Hoax***

The personal and social credos and political philosophy and tactics of the architects and builders of world revolutionary Communists are shown by words from their own mouths.

This blueprint of Communism in action, exposing the ambitions and world aims of the instigators of world revolution and worldwide Communist dictatorship, is compiled entirely from the words of those who devised the plan, those who put it into action, and by those who proceed to carry it out to what they hope will be a successful realization of the dreams of those who preceded them.

This Red '*Kampf*' proves that Communism is a world racket, filled with deceit, trickery, and fakery, a BIG LIE, spread through the most colossal propaganda campaign ever waged in the annals of the world.

It unmasks realities which cause many of the misconceptions of the true nature of the Red beasts.

It clears the way against the misinterpretations of the everyday moves and pronouncements of the world leaders of the Red plague which keeps the world in chaos.

It proves by the hidden pronouncements of the foremost Red leaders, that Communism has never been a "workers' movement" and is not a "workers' government," and never was so intended, regardless of the Communist propaganda to the contrary. (p. 7)

It proves that the movement was not, and is not a "proletarian" movement in behalf of the proletariat and for the annihilation of the "bourgeoisie" or "Capitalist," but is aimed at destruction of the great "middle class." (p. 17)

It proves that "co-existence" is but a sham

to mislead and catch off guard, non-Communist countries; (p. 10) that diplomatic relations are but Communist weapons for propaganda and espionage, and the means of peaceful aggression; (p. 13) that demands for "liberation" of colonies is a Trojan horse, and for the advancements of civil strife, leading to Communist annexations; (p. 4) that world trade is for political, and not for economic advancement; (p. 18) that disarmament and peace proposals are for the purpose of disarming the non-Communist world; that "democracy" and "People's government" are masks for brutal dictatorships. That socialization of land and property, the tools of production and the communication (p. 17) and education (p. 5) are in the interest of a self-anointed clique controlling the one party political system of Communism, enslaving the masses, under such dictatorship to the chains of Communist philosophy; that employment is free only insofar as one must work or starve, at the wage, and conditions, craft, and place, designated by the dictatorship. (p. 8)

Social security, as practiced under Communism is in fact a leveling and imprisoning tool of the dictatorship over the worker.

These and other facts of Communism are set forth in this 22-page document.

**ORDER your copy or supply TODAY!**

Price: 35 Cents; 10 for \$3; 100 for \$25; Further Discount on Larger Amounts

National Republic, 511 Eleventh Street, N. W.  
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_, for which send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of Sensational Expose!, the Red '*Kampf*.'

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_